The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1871. NUMBER 117.

Grand Duke Alexis' Journey to Chicago.

The Duke left St. Petersburg on the 15th ult., and will proceed by land to Berlin, where he will remain a few days, and then go to Paris, and thence to Liverpool, where he will take a steamer for Quebec. He will probably arrive in Chicago about the 15th inst., and will remain here about a week. He will then proceed to Omaha, and thence to San Francisco, where he will take a steamer for Japan, China, and the Sandwich Islands. He will return to Russia by the Pacific Railroad, and will probably reach St. Petersburg about the 1st of March. The Duke is accompanied by Gen. Ignatieff, Admiral Possiet, Count Strogonoff, Count Adlerberg, Count Keller, Baron Korff, Baron Stackelberg, Baron Fredericks, Baron Nicolay, Baron Ungern-Sternberg, Baron Wrangel, Baron Tornau, Baron Ostenn-Sacken, Baron Meyendorff, Baron Rosen, Baron Taube, Baron Kaulbars, Baron Schilling, Baron Nolde, Baron Ehrenheim, Baron Ehrenstrom, Baron Ehrenstein, Baron Ehrenfels, Baron Ehrenberg, Baron Ehrenthal, Baron Ehrenbach, Baron Ehrenfeld, Baron Ehrenstamm, Baron Ehrenwald, Baron Ehrenfeldt, Baron Ehrenstadt, Baron Ehrenfeldt

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BURNT DISTRICT PROPERTY. Wabash-av., corner Madison-st., 100 feet. Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st., 100 feet. State, corner Madison-st., 4 and 10 years. 7 per cent. Third-av., corner Jackson-st., 50 ft. cheap. Fourth-av., near Harrison-st., 50 ft. cheap. Third-av., near Polk-st., 50 ft. cheap. Van Buren-st., near Fourth-av., 50 ft. cheap. Sheffield-av., 72x132, only $2,000. Fourth-av., near Harrison, 50 ft. cheap. Jackson, near Clark, 50 ft. very desirable. Wells, near VanBuren, 50 ft. $6,000. Wells, corner VanBuren, 50 ft. cheap.

WEST SIDE.

Warren-av., near Hoyne, 50 ft. $30. Madison, near Hoyne, 50 ft. $30. Park-av., near Hoyne, 50 ft. $30. Park-av., near Hoyne, 100x132, $30 per foot. Jackson-st., near Hoyne, 50 ft. $30. Sangamon, corner 150 ft. cheap and long time. Monroe, near Western-av., lots, 1-2 cash. Adams, near Western-av., lots, 1-3 cash. Indiana, near Hoyne, lots feet, 1-3 cash. Ashlet, near Leavitt, lots, 1-3 cash. Clark, near Hoyne, lots, 1-3 cash. Canal, corner of Monroe, 50 ft. 5 years time. Jefferson, near Madison, 50 ft and buildings, $10,000. Madison, near Halsted, rented, $14,000. Monroe, near Wood, 50 ft. $7,000. Dupuyster, near Halsted, 50 ft and cottage, $4,000. Van Buren, near Campbell, 50 ft and buildings, only $10,500. Van Buren, near Robinson, 50 ft and buildings, only $10,500. Lake, corner Morgan, 50x100, and building, $18,000.

RESIDENCES.

Tyler, near Centre-av., corner lot, $1,200. Tyler, near Centre-av., 10-room dwelling, $4,500. Monroe, near Wood, Gothic residence, new, and 2½ cot lot. Park-av., 11-room dwelling and 50-feet lot, only $5,000. Morgan-st., 12-room cottage, only $2,500. Warren-av., brick residence at $7,000. Gold st., 2-story and basement dwelling, $5,500. Wood—$1,500,000 worth of burnt district property, or Eastern capitalists. Principals, 10 secure sales, will please call on us. PALMER & CO., 61 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House Renting Agency, No. 250 West Madison-st.

SOUTH DIVISION.

Nos. 76 and 78 Langley-av., two-story and basement brick houses; all modern improvements; new, 10 rooms.

House north side of Thirty-second-st., in block of three houses.

Two-story and basement stone front house, No. 179 Park-av.

WEST DIVISION.

House and lot, No. 9 May-st. Easy terms.

House and lot 91 Ashley-st., cheap, payable in installments.

Houses of and 9 May-st., corner of Ann and Fulton, and Fulton and May-sts.

Hoge and 39 West Adams-st., two stories and basement.

House 304 West Adams st., two story frame house. A bargain.

Large two-story and basement brick house, lot 25x100, with brick barn.

88 West Adams-st., two-story and basement brick house and lot. Cottage 138 Hoyne-st., 5 rooms, cheap.

74 Throop-st., fronting Jefferson Park, a bargain.

Cottage 14 Emma-st., 1 room only.

Story and a half frame house 107 South Jefferson-st.

Elegant marble front house 82 West Washington-st.

House and lot 148 South Morgan-st., a bargain.

Houses 196 and 198 Adams-st., with lot 50x120.

A large list of improved and unimproved property in all parts of the city for sale, homes to rented, rents collected, real estate bought and sold.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BUILDING AND lease No. 92 State-st.

House and lot No. 252 Thirty-first-st.

Houses and lots, Nos. 21 to 34 Sheppard-av., with possession.

2-story and basement house, Ashland-av., 1 door several on the avenues.

Also, building and lease No. 38 West Randolph-st.

Building and lease on Van Buren, near Fifth-av.

Cottage and lot on Aberdeen-st., near Polk.

Cottage and lots on Jackson-st., near Robey and Loomis.

4 cottages, with leases, on Adams-st.

2 cottages, with lots, on Adams-st.

2 houses, with lots, on Monroe-st.

2 two-story houses, with lots 22x118, on Lexington and Flournoy-sts.

2 cottages on Harrison-st., west of railroad.

2 cottages, with lots, on Sixth-av., cheap.

3 buildings, with lots, on Madison-st.

1 house and lot on Madison-st.

2 houses on Warren-av., with lots.

3 brick houses on West Washington-st., suitable for offices.

A large number of farms to trade for city property.

Some fine lots in burnt district and on West Side.

A. P. DOWNS & CO.,
39 West Madison-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st. Thompson's Block.

120 feet on Park-av., corner of Hoyne-st, by 132 feet. Hoyne-st., very cheap.

Hoyne-st., very cheap.

15x75 feet, corner of Hoyne-st and Cambell-av., Great bargain.

Cottage and lot, 312 South Park-av. Lot 25x125. Cot tage, 6 rooms.

Nos. 17 South Green-st. Lot 24x125. 2-story wood stories, wooden, 14 rooms. All modern improvements.

Nos. 19 and 21 South Green-st. Lot 24x125. 2-story wood building each.

125 feet on Randolph-st by 190 on Sangamon-st. 2 2-story brick buildings. Very cheap, and terms easy.

Wood and 57 South Park-av. Lot 30x115. 2-story wooden building 24x30. Cheap.

Cottage and lot, 312 South Park-av. Lot 25x125. Cot tage, 6 rooms.

Nos. 19 Market-st. Lot; 24x85. 2-stories and basement, brick building. A great bargain.

262 West Madison-st. store and dwelling on leased ground. Store $2,500.

Cottage on West Lake-st., west of railroad track, north front.

Lots 22x100 on West Madison-st, corner of Desplaines-st. 4-story and basement brick building. Bargain.

Lot 24 feet 3in Walnut-st by 80 feet 9 inches deep, 3-story frame house. All modern improvements. A great bargain for a few days.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BRICK BASE. ment house of 9 rooms with all modern improvements and 26 feet lot. Call or address OWNER, 247 Park-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, EASY TERMS—CHOICE lot on Ashland-av., 2 rooms, closets, &c.; lot 25x125 to an alley, located at 515 West Washington-st. Inquire of C. J. RUGGLES & CO.'S printing office, 37 West Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. LATSHAW & CO., 420 State-st.

House and lot on West Madison-st., $1,000.

House and lot on Sangamon-st., $1,000.

House on vacant ground, South Side, $600.

Cottage and lot on Walnut-st., $1,600.

Cottage and lot on South Park-av., $4,500.

House and lot on Warren-av., with modern improvements. A great bargain for a few days.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY, DOUBLE SIDE DWELLing, in Jefferson, Illinois, Terminus of the canal, and crossing of the Rock Island & Illinois Central Railroad; suitable for a first-class boarding house; and best for business. Call at 2 P. M. at 50 LA SALLE-st., or address WILLIAM HUNT, Real Estate Agent, Jefferson, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LARGE FRAME Residence, on Adams-st., near Aberdeen. Lot 50x135, to 20-foot alley. Easy terms. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 250 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE STORE AND dwelling, 1 mile from Lake Station, on Lake Shore, Indiana, and 1 mile from Randolph-st. depot, Chicago, with 10 acres of ground, railroad and dock privileges. Possession of building and ground given March 1st. Address STRAUS & CO., 127 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—25 FT ON SOUTH CLARK-ST near Van Buren-st.; 25 ft on Adams-st. near Dearborn-st.; 25 and 47 ft on State-st. between Monroe and Madison-sts.; 20 ft on Dearborn-st. near Washington-st. 2 pieces of farms to trade for city property. Some fine lots in burnet districts and on West Side.

FOR SALE—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st. Thompson's Block.

120 feet on Park-av. corner of Hoyne-st by 132 feet. Hoyne-st., very cheap.

15x75 feet, corner of Hoyne-st and Cambell-av., Great bargain.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS ON HIGH land at 40 west Reuben. Apply to W. D. COOPER, 127 South Madison-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, 45 South Carpenter-st. Apply 227 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT residence brick cottages, with furnace, gas fixtures, and all modern improvements, with large barn, 100 feet, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-st., east front. WM. RANSBOUGH, 271 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PART, OR THE WHOLE OF THE 2-story brick building, 24 Dearborn-st., 20x60 feet deep; also large brick building, rear for 100 Jackson-st. HENRY WILSON.

TO RENT—WESTERN-AV., CORNER ERIE-ST., cottage, $18; cottage in village of Austin, $25. E. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND TWO ROOMS OF Dwelling-house, near Centre-av. Inquire on premises, or of Mrs. Hansen, 262 West Madison-st. Rent, $25.

TO RENT—A NICE RESIDENCE OF TEN rooms, with all modern conveniences, on Ashland-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Apply to A. P. DOWNS & CO., 39 West Madison-st., Room 2.

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TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR north front.

Jefferson Park; the owner to be boarded. Address for three days H J 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOME NEW 14-ROOM HOUSE 8 modern 2-story frame houses. All modern improvements. A great bargain for a few days.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, 45 South Carpenter-st. Apply 227 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM, nicely furnished, suitable for a sleeping room for one or two gentlemen, 49 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, with grate or stove, at 205 West Jackson-st., near Centre-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN OR gentleman and wife. Best of references required. Apply at 429 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, in a private family. Apply after 9 a. m., at No. 27 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH use of kitchen, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at 1286 State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, PARLOR, and kitchen, at 61 Fifth-av., between Monroe-st., by Mrs. JOHNSON, late of Jenks' Building.

TO RENT—ON MADISON-ST., NEAR ANN, four rooms, all furnished, no housekeeping; also a suite of rooms for office, or as sleeping, and parlor (furnished if desired). Address H D, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR, SLEEPING room, and large clothespress, with or without board, at 196 West Van Buren-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at 194 West Van Buren-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House Renting Agency, No. 250 West Madison-st.

HOUSES—WEST DIVISION.

Large two-story and basement brick-front dwelling, 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, on Ashland-av., near Madison-st. Rent, $1,200

WASHINGTON.

ister Schenck and the Emma Mine.

ything Loose?---The Minister Depicted.

e Mine the Foreigner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

...Minister to England, Robert C. Schenck, ...e the subject of severe criticism in this ...ity, for permitting his name to be used, ...ction with other adventurers, in a ...ort to sell the great Emma Mine, of ...h in London. I have no disposition to ...ver were news points on this subject, ...ere never was a public man whose ...ure has been never obtained any ...ore line-and-ery never obtained any ...n its correspondence. A man more ...n this thousand miles from home, unable ...ch attacks in the first intensity of their ...ir attacks in an unequal position. These ...ng questions and frades are involved ...e Emma Mine has already been ...ject of vast scandal at home; the ...ed liberality of our mining laws are ...ng reputation by Territorial ...ion, many of which are administered by ...ntanal Judges, preachers, and jobbers; ...what, in one of those -beggarly Terri- ...s a mine is exposed, "jumpers" get in, ...to follow suits of laborers are hired to help ...of this, libel-suiting is found to be easy, ...ecretarial officers pitch in for an interest, ...e whole play is performed by avarice, ...ense, and the greed of capital over ...ent of remote ground. We are not ...informed as to the exact position ...Minister Schenck voluntarily occu- ...ining matter.

THAN IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

...I was in Utah a month ago, I found ...y of the Chief Justice there dis- ...y associated with mining contro- ...ay when I printed the current ...ot as to his unfortunate relation to ...ion is dispute, I was met by the ...ect argument that his name was ...ed the locators of the ...ghout his knowledge. While I ...ave this last position to be truly ...ave urged in favor of the Chief ...to help him out in another ...ing for the moment, to sup- ...Schenck's name may have ...into the mining advertisement ...without his perfect concur- ...familiarity, what easy ...disregard of diplomatic ...of the hospitality of London a ...ntal to question when the ...ed in the first power in ...e newspapers of the city ...d, used to back up a ...ral of several strictures of the ...morals and sense of the of- ...

THE EMMA MINE.

...has been the best produc- ...Territory of Utah. Its lies ...south of Salt Lake City, ...of the Wahsatch, and I was ...ded $4,000,000 of specie, ...banking corporations of San ...and New York have competed for ...control of it. We have heard, for ...time, of ore lie upon the "dump," ...at the mouth of the mine, piled ...and waiting for transporta- ...ities and waiting for freights ...The Pacific Railroad had tempo- ...for all the mining corporations of ...Territory, and they were lastly ...to the ore, and putting it up mainly ...charges to offset it ...probably shipped to the East. In ...of my appear, we suddenly ...ral as it may appear, we suddenly ...the London newspapers, that ...desire to sell a portion of the mine ...and, for the purpose of giving the ...a strong name, our Minister to the ...of its name placed prominently ...the Trustees. You are probably ...ared as to how these mines in the ...locations are sold. Although the ...ing gives advantages to ...overers of lodes and veins, so ...certain regulations, they ...mitted to pre-empt a cer- ...or of feet of mineral ...by co-operation, a certain ...of persons can take up sufficient ...to enable themselves large min- ...into such a corporation ...are admitted; perhaps a ...of capitalists, an engineer, a banker ...lawyer, two or three laborers, a ...of fanatical officers; and, for the ...people of influence or enthu- ...named as likely to help the enter- ...ey is offered; and sufficient ...to excite ...mineral-ledge, clear away the ...and, perhaps open a short tun- ...the earth, far enough to let the ...ledge be delineated. Then ...raised amongst the discoverers and ...ociates, sufficient to send a shrewd ...ging agent to the mazes of the East on ...ing mission for the mine. ...ese cases, the original patentees ...ght faith in the subject of their ...to retain an interest in the mine, ...desire to sell the rest of the ...new parties informed about ...ed ranging as to the profit to be ...ing agent is also kept on ...what he goes abroad to dispose of ...erty, and the sale of it permits him ...ing percentage in the transaction. ...has been found to be the ...ame for American mines. English- ...ve put for their money not more than ...ey can at home, and who have large ...ready for investi- ...ey are wisely ...ers along, are readily ...ed to the action of a mine which ...ed from 10 to 500 per cent. ...d large dividends have been paid ...American, Australian, Austrian, ...tanic mines. They keep ...ed shrewd and capable ...and engineers, ready to be ...to the seat of foreign mines. ...ations again appears abroad with ...ative papers, and if ...ion in ...its proximity to transportation ...ase which have been known ...handsome profits. He also pre- ...ence in life with those ...ed in many politicians, that ...gratitude to his supporters, ...their character ...was the first element ...A person who would ...even for good general ...Schenck learned that, hence ...grew up into public life without ...that the machinery truth- ...party mean. Gen. Grant fells ...generously, that sort of unselfish- ...apparent unselfishness, which is often ...most selfish, constancy to his party organiza- ...tion,—such are some of the few principles on ...which the man who now fills one of the high- ...est posts of the country has been accustomed ...to rely. You can readily perceive that a man ...like this, no matter how strong his original ...nature, will experience some deterioration, ...come demoralization, before he gets far into ...the period of old age. His love of freedom ...and fair play, his indignation against sys- ...tems and statesmen which oppress his neigh- ...bors and human nature, may be maintained ...in a slip-shod fashion, and yet be entirely ...compatible with a certain reduction of ...moral tone, with a certain bad char- ...ity for unworthy men, and with ...a certain indifference to personal ...integrity, which, like any series of bad ...habits, finally grow more stalwart than the ...original virtues, and usurp the place once ...occupied by an earnest and stubborn nature. ...This I conceive to be General Schenck—one ...of the creatures of modern politics, a victim ...of partisan ideas, an American admirable in ...force of faculties and still a leader of men, ...but quietly and imperceptibly worn out at ...the edges of character, the possible victim of ...any suave business operation gotten up by ...his friends for moneyed uses.

THE ENGLISH ON THE JOB.

We can imagine what mistaken is a loose American politician like this might make in an old, orthodox, dignified State like Eng- land. He went out of this country worn down, I may say debauched, from a period where public morals had reached their lowest level. He had seen a political party striving to impeach and cast adrift the Chief Magistrate himself because he ran awkwardly in the party gear, and would not keep time to the gallop of rapacity. He had been, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the most infamous period of its history, when tariff-jobbers, special-interest men, whiskey distillers, and operators of all sorts besieged his doors, and lay in wait for him after the hours of public business were done. A listless, sensuous, come-day, go-day, worldly statesman, he long ago lost the zest for a high grade of com- pany, and preferred to spend his nights with people who had no respectability before the country—convivial wine-drinkers, late-sup- per men, and folks without domestic or re- ligious attachments. Amongst these classes Schenck was one of the most popular men who has been in Congress from the North. He had not been fonst of President Grant and his administration. He never was a time-server. Suddenly the dazzling promo- tion of the English mission was set before his eyes, and he gave up the highest place in the American Legislature to accept it. A widower for many years, the father of a family of unmarried daughters, and keenly aware that his worldly fortune was far be- low the figure he might have made it, he started away just at the period when his ...perienced a wonderful revolution in senti- ment toward American, and unitedly labored to effect a social restoration of the legiti- mate good feeling which should prevail be- tween nations like ourselves, poor old Schenck was precipitated in that cauldron of bubbling and seething hospitality. He was the man of the time. He had just as- sisted to consolidate a frenzy which was to smother the differences of the past, and con- duce to a moral alliance between the mother country and its gigantic offspring. What wonder if the worn interpretation should come true, and this admirable old gentle- man, taking his American notions of politi- cal merchandise with him, has allowed his name to be used in a mining adventure which has already covered him with scandal?

REFORM IT ALTOGETHER.

What more signal instance than this can we find to show that the example set by our Chief Magistrate, three years ago, is not without its imitators? The President for- got his eminence when he reached the sum- mit of power, and took presents and fitted out his kinsmen with offices. With this high example still recent in his mind, Minis- ter Schenck may have put his official name at the head of a mining and jobbing adver- tisement. He has served the country longer than the President, and he ought to have a little estate of his own. We can understand how much old orthodox England must be agitated over this matter, if we can also con- ceive that Minister Thornton, while residing in Washington, had advertised in the papers of the country a lottery of some sort in the British Isles. Brother Hamilton Fish would, in such a case, feel a revolution in the deep- est respectabilities of his Knickerbocker na- ture. If the case of Cataczay has made him boil,—that cockatrice Cataczay, who wrote political things in the New York dailies,—how hard-boiled would he have been had he to overhaul Mr. Thornton for using his of- ficial place to help his cockney lotteries.

Now, beloved readers, we want a reform in the Civil Service, and we want to begin it by reforming the Presidency. The first place to begin with in the new Civil Service is right at the source,—to stand up in the mighty dig- nity and unanimity of our citizenship, and vote the White House a new tenant.

GATH.

LAND TITLES.

Letter from John Borden, Esq.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In view of the proposed legislation upon the subject of land titles, it is proper to call pub- lic attention to a few facts. The origin of all our titles is under a patent from the United States or this State, or by a canal deed to the first pur- chaser, after which the title may have passed to others successively in the chain, by deed, by de- scent, by will, by the exercise of a power to sell, by a master's deed, by a Sheriff's deed, by judg- ment, as in ejectment, by decree in chancery, by guardian's sale, by administrator's sale, by tood sale, by title acquired under statutes of limita- tion, &c. Now it becomes the duty of those who propose to supply the records of mesne con- veyances, of indices, &c., to satisfy the inquiry whether the abstracts books or indices above referred to, if made evidence, will pass the title along to the present owners or claimants and not leave it in the wrong parties. And it is their further duty to satisfy the body of real estate owners that the public generally have an interest in and a right to know just how every man's title stands, and if there is a weak place in it now since the fire, to know just what it is and all about it. Neither of these duties can be performed by any one who has any correct knowledge of the subject.

On the other hand, it is the duty of those who advocate a commission, or any other new and ex- traju dicial mode of passing upon titles, or of manufacturing evidence in regard to them, to satisfy those who owned the real estate before the fire that they will be confirmed in their titles. When more than one small claim the same piece of property, somebody will have to be left out in the cold. Who is willing to be dissezsed of his free hold or deprived of his property except by a fair trial, had according to well known forms of law? Who is willing to have evidence to be here- after used against him manufactured ex parte and behind his back? It is the duty of those who pro- pose to grind over all the titles in Cook County in a common grist, or apparently, to satisfy the present holders of the property that, instead of remaining as they are now, in the quiet enjoyment of it, it is better for them to litigate and quiet that title at this time, and challenge the whole world to come in and contest them. Inasmuch as it is commonly supposed that most of the evidences of title were lost, perhaps it will only take a very short time to try, say one hundred thousand dif- ferent titles, or such a matter. And it is the especial duty of all persons advocating any short- hand method of dealing with land titles to ex- plain in what respect the law, as it now stands, and which fit the result of past experience is insufficient to meet the emergency, and to what extent it falls short of answering the purpose, especially in the matter of perpetuating evidence of title and quieting titles on behalf of those who may choose or be inclined to invoke aid. It is, probably, safe not to have a surplus of legislation on this subject. As the law is now, no one can be proceeded against and bound by the proceeding unless he has been actually served with notice of it, and called upon to appear and answer, or, if notified by publication, he has been sworn to find out that there has been a proceeding against him. Those who will probably lose their titles under the form of proceeding to be had under some new statute now to be enacted, may be asked how much shorter time than three years are they will- ing to take for the purpose of finding out that somebody else has been adjudged to be the owner of their property?

It may be considered as somewhat heterodox to doubt whether the fire which burned up the Court House has damaged fatally our land titles. Everybody since the fire hate identified their property as before. Every one has found his own lot in the burnt district, and it will be no serious matter if the public never find out how it came by it. There have been more sales of property within the district referred to since the fire than before in the same period of time, and any difficulties in the titles thereto seem to have been obviated in some way to the satisfaction of the purchasers. Probably there would be but little difficulty in getting a loan upon a parcel of good property, if the prior mortgages upon it could only be lifted.

As some legislation will probably be insisted upon, it would be perhaps safe to shorten the period named in the statutes of limitation to three years. If any one has a claim to any property at this time he ought to enter upon it or sue for it within three years, or not at all. If it is in the burnt district now, society will have a house upon it in half the time. It would also be safe to require every claimant of a dower right, who, by suit, makes a claim upon property leased out of title in her husband anterior to this fire, but which was not claimed by him at the time of it, to produce proof that she never released her dower, or to swear that she never joined with her husband in any deed for that purpose, thereby shifting the burden of proof upon that point and making it conform to what our common experi- ence teaches, to wit, that in at least nine cases in ten the wife joins with the husband when he deeds away his property.

What the titles of the county need more than legislation is repose, and the owners of the prop- erty need just now to be let alone. And a vast majority of them would prefer to be let alone. When all the old deeds have been hunted up and recorded,—and they are now being recorded at the rate of over one hundred per day,—and when all the quit claims are obtained, which can be procured from those who figure in the chains of title, and when it is considered how many titles may safely rest upon the statutes of limitation which are now in force, it may be finally dis- covered that we have been worse scared about our land titles than hurt.

Several cases of last month have been cited as hints to guide us at this time. But if we con- sider the number of persons concerned, and the complexity of our titles, none of them seem to be quite analogous. Perhaps some learned com- mentator can inform us how land titles were ar- ranged after the Deluge. It is said that Noah, who was a very wise man, settled very differently after that event. Also, that Canaan was not allowed to "jump" his claim, or secure himself a new set of abstract books, for he had been some time afterward. Abraham bought of Ephron a piece of real estate and paid all cash for it, so that he must have been able to show a perfect title about the title.

JOHN BORDEN.

Suggested Insurance Companies.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having just returned from New York, where I went to look after the interests of clients who were insured in insolvent New York com- panies, I desire to make known to the public, through the medium of THE TRIBUNE, the in- formation acquired while there. My attention was particularly directed to the following com- panies, viz.: Lorillard, Atlantic, Marine, York- ers, Manhattan, Security, Excelsior, and North American; and the result of my inquiries, after a careful investigation, was entire satisfaction with what has been done, as being best for the interests of policy-holders. There are only two modes of winding up the affairs of an insolvent insurance company with any show of justice to creditors, one in bankruptcy and the other by a Receiver appointed by a Court. The latter is the wise course adopted by the companies above named.

I know there has been an opinion prevailing in Chicago, and not without reason, that there was danger of the New York companies falling into the hands of "rings," and that, with the assistance they would be able to get from the State Courts, every dollar of assets would be used up in fees, expenses, and stealings. It has been only by prompt and vigilant action, and of substantial insurance men, aided by a wakeful public sentiment growing out of the Tammany frauds, that such results have been averted. And even now, as I am credibly in- formed, some instances have occurred where in- solvent companies have passed into the hands of Receivers, who, with the Judges appointing them, are members of opposing rings, and from whom no expectant policy-holder will ever see a return- ing dollar. But there are other Judges beside Barnard and Cardozo in New York, and there are honorable and just men in whose keeping our rights are safe. Of this class, as a rule, are those who have been appointed Receivers on applic- cation of the Directors. I may mention Mr. Norwood, of the Lorillard; Mr. Cox, of the Atlan- tic; Mr. Freeman, of the Market; Mr. Hastings, of the Security; all men of the class above men- tioned. And so, I believe, are the Receivers of the Yonkers, Excelsior, and North American, though, not being so largely interested in them, I was not so particular in my inquiries. It is to be regretted that the President of the Manhattan was not appointed for that company, though Mr. Beebe, the appointee, is well spoken of. He is Vice President of the Phœnix, and a smart insur- ance man; a quality that can be dispensed with in a Receiver, if he is possessed of sterling honesty. I am satisfied, however, that the affairs of the Manhattan will be promptly settled.

There can be no doubt that the mode of clos- ing up adopted by these companies, with honest men as Receivers, is far better than proceedings in bankruptcy, in the hands of Trustees. The careful inquiry into the probable costs and suits, the details of proceedings and practice in that city, my opinion is that the course being pursued is eminently judicious, and that any other would be simply disastrous. I went to New York with the contrary opinion, and with the power and intention of instituting proceedings in bank- ruptcy against nearly all the companies above named. I have returned to advise my clients, and to urge upon all Chicago policy-holders, in this public manner, to let well enough alone, and not to jeopardize the interests of others, as well as their own, by any hasty, ill-advised measures.

You ask me, "Have we, the wholesale fish- dealers of Chicago, any necessity for a Fish In- spector?" I would answer here that I am not sure of it, as a Fish Inspector is a mere nothing; he is unable to protect either the fisherman, dealer, or consumer against frauds and impos- tion. He is a useless officer.

The office, besides being an entirely useless one, is not only a burden upon, but a tyranny to, the fish dealers, but affects the poor man who consumes the fish, and who must eventually pay for the expenses thereof.

In my opinion neither the fisherman, dealer, or consumer, would in the least suffer, if in the future no Fish Inspector was appointed, and the office of City Fish Inspector vacant. In that case the dealer would have to brand his fish with his own brand, and if he should be found selling them an article inferior to that which the brand would indicate it to be, he could not shield him- self behind any frivolous excuse, "It was the In- spector's fault," he'd have to be honest or "go under."

If you see fit to publish this reply, you can do so, also; with a copy of your own letter, incind- ing the "puff" you give the next "office seeker" and—the last one. Very respectfully,

JOHN C. WINKELMAN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28, 1871.

Insolvent Insurance Companies.

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CHICAGO, Nov. 29, 1871.

Great Fire in St. Johns, Newfoundland, Twenty-five Years Ago.

St. Johns, N. F., (Nov. 13) Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

A movement has just been initiated here for raising subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers at Chicago. Twenty-five years ago three-fourths of this city were burned down in a single day, and more than half of the entire property was destroyed.

June 10, 1846, rose on the city a beautiful summer morning. About 9 o'clock the alarm of fire was sounded. In the west- ern suburb, a closely-packed section of wooden houses, the fire broke out. A high wind drove the flames before it all directions, and as the gale increased the flames advanced with incredible rapid- ity. From house to house, from street to street, the blood-red tongues of fire leaped. All efforts were unavailing to stay the destroyer's progress, and of leaping before stricken and stung-fled, the people, fled before the devouring flames. Blazing brands, driven by the wind, flew on before the huge volume of fire, and began the appalling work of destruction in advance. The conflagration swept from end to end of the city. Before the sun went down, twelve thousand per- sons were left homeless, and property valued at a million sterling was destroyed. Of sixty large mercantile establishments only one escaped. All the public buildings perished. Custom House, Post Office, Court House, Exchange, banks, theatres, and Odd Fellows' Hall, which was most distinguished as the site of the city as the sun went down upon the awful scene. Just as in Chicago, stone and brick buildings could make no resistance to the progress of the flames. To increase the horror of the scene the fire seized on several large oil-vats, which burst and covered the whole harbor with a sheet of liquid flame, which set fire to several ves- sels. So soon as the extent of the calamity was known, aid poured in abundantly from Gov- England and America, the British Gov- ernment sent £20,000 sterling, and in most generous help in Britain a collection was taken up for the sufferers. The city rose from its ashes on a much better plan than formerly, with wider streets and fewer wooden erec- tions. The main business street, a mile in length, is built of brick or stone, and almost of the remainder of the city is of wood.

—Miss Addie S. Ryan has left London and gone to Florence, in company with her teach- er, Mme. Sainton-Dolby.

JACK BUDGE OF THE MUD-SCOW KATE.

BY JOHN S——T.

Oh, yaas! I know'd him like a book;
I know'd him both root and branch;
And for a man there warn't a better hearted coon
Want found between the Battery and Peekskill.

I guess you're a stranger in these parts,
Or you'd a heerd tell of Jack Budge
Ter tell the story how he
Saved the staunch old mud-scow Kate.

He wasn't no common sleuch, you bet!
He'd the heart of a rovin' lion,
And his hands was as hard as knotted oak,
And his heart was as touch as iron.
He'd take no cheek, but as quick as thought
Would out with his double-barr'l,
And rip it into a feller's ribs.
The most natural thing in life.

I've seen him gouge out a sucker's eyes,
And chaw off the end of his nose;
Then put six slugs through his tarnal kids
As easy as "here she goes."
Yes, Jack was a noble-hearted boy.
There's no discussion on that;
And he laid out his critter every time
That he made up his mind for a spat.

Lor! I've seen him mash his dad in the jaw
And chaw his mother's snoot,
And, if they chawed him back again,
Black both their eyes to boot.
He'd drink Old Grecian like a baby boy,
And I wish we had him back.
Ah! if ever a Christian went aloft,
That Christian was poor old Jack!

But I'm clean forgettin' the mud-scow Kate,
That Jack Budge chawed to save,
With Cap'n, and crew, and passengers,
From a surtin watery grave.

It 'bout the middle of June it time should come,
And he should be aboard,
That he'd die to save the brave old scow,
If it mashed him before the Lard.

And this is the way it was, you see:
'Twere a starless night in June;
He was playin' the drum on a shipmate's head,
Below, with a stone spittoon,
When the Cap'n called all hands on deck,—
For the waves was risin' high,
And the air was full of angry sounds,
And a storm was in the sky.

The barometer hung on the binnacle mast,
And it made a direful show.
As the mercury fell, and fell, and fell,
'Till it never fell so low.
What did Jack do as he saw it fall?
He gave an awful frown,
And seized the darned lightnarve in a flask,
And turned it upside down.

As he held it tight in a deadly grasp,
He shivered from top to toe,
For the storm fought hard to have its way,
But Jack he'd no sort of show.
For his grip was a grip of iron, you see,
And he gripped with a grim despair,
'Till the shades of death on the critter died out,
And the sky was once more clear.

But he still held that barometer,
The down side up, as you have heard,
And stopp'd the storm a comin' on,
To be just as good as his word.
And he never let go that hold of his,
And he never again drew breath,
'Till the cruel lightnin' was dead and gone,
Had made him fresh meat for death.

Yes, he got his ticket to see the show,
When his last brave fight was fit,
And Jack Budge handed that ticket in
At the gallery, not the pit;
And he is an angel now, sure pop,
In his home of eternal rest,
And is toting around with the saints above,
Just as good a saint as the best.

—*Boston Gazette.*

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO.

Report of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, in his annual report dated Novem- ber 17, 1871, speaks as follows in regard to the government buildings in Chicago:

The opinions expressed in the following ex- tract from my report of last year, (1870,) in re- spect to the state of the Custom House building at Portland, Maine, which has been considered strictly fire-proof, was unexpectedly injured by the disastrous conflagration in that city, and must be rebuilt from the foundation walls. The total de- struction of the roof, together with only preventive by the strenuous efforts of some persons who were overtaken by the fire, and were unable to leave the building, where they remained, barricaded with their lives. The experience in this case has proved conclusively that stone and iron structures, however carefully constructed, offer no successful resistance to a large conflagration, and that all government buildings should be isol- ated by wide streets or squares, which have been fully sustained by the results of the late disas- trous fire in Chicago. The Custom House in that city was situated on the corner of South Dearborn and Monroe streets, the former of which is eighty, and the latter seventy feet in width. Its walls, however, faced with Lombard Block, which was a fine structure, five sto- ries in height, rising from the opposite corner in the middle of the Custom House, from which it was separated by a narrow space only twenty- seven feet wide. In the immediate case of the Custom House the burning of this block, the flames from which, driven by the fierce gale prevailing at the time, set fire to the walls of the building, soon de- stroyed the stonework, warped the iron work and shutters of the windows, melted the copper roof, and gave the flames free access to the interior.

The requirements of the Post Office Depart- ment, for the first story of the building for which it was designed, made it necessary to carry the entire interior on cast-iron columns, which, of course, yielded to the heat, and precipitated the upper floors into the cellar. It has been sup- posed that the destruction of the columns was caused by the water rendered, by the burning furniture in the Post Office. This, I am satisfied from a personal examination, was not the case. The columns at the north end of the building, which were not exposed to the fiery blast from the Lombard Block, though in immo- diate contact with the wood-partitions forming the office of the Postmaster, Assistant Postmas- ter, and Cashier, remain intact, while those at the south end, where in contact with any wood-work were entirely destroyed. The destruc- tion of the building was, in my opinion, attribut- able entirely to the intense heat generated and forced through the open windows like hot blasts from a smelting-furnace, and which melted the metal and glass. I fe'l confident that, had the interior iron columns been rendered fire-proof, which could readily have been done, the interior construction of the building, as well as the contents of the rooms on the east front, including the vaults of the depos- itory, would have been saved; and, had the ex- terior of the building been protected by fire-proof shutters, its contents would have been preserved. Indeed, the contents of one room, at the south end of the building, which was the only one in the second story which was not filled with rows of iron columns, were uninjured. Had the Cus- tom House been isolated on all sides by streets or squares, which would have cost a trifle, as it does not believe that it would have been seriously damaged. The property on which the building was erected was purchased in 1857 for $60,000, and the building was erected within fif- teen feet of the line of the government property. The present value of the ground is worth Lom- bard, at a cost of $8,400, by which this space was increased, as above stated, to twenty-seven feet, and at the time the building was erected there was no difficulty in obtaining all the land that was desired at a low price, and that, for an additional sum, not to exceed $60,000, an ample lot could have been secured, and the destruction of the building rendered impossible. If this was an exceptional case, some excuse might be of- fered for the selection of so small a lot; but it has been the rule instead of the exception. One en- tire side of many of the most important buildings erected prior to 1860 is entirely worthless, from the absence of light, due to the smallness of the lot, and the proximity of lofty buildings which shut out and intercept them and cut off the light; and, under the same circumstances as at Chicago, they will share a similar fate.

In this connection I would call the attention of the department to the necessity for such legisla- tion as will enable the government to purchase any land that is absolutely needed for the preser- vation of the buildings now owned by the govern- ment, or for the accommodation of lots for new buildings hereafter to be erected. The experience at Boston has shown that the department is at pres- ent at the mercy of any property-owner who may choose to use the necessities of the govern- ment for speculative purposes, and that condem- nation is the only remedy. In my last report I called attention to the fact, that, although the en- tire space within the Custom House building at Chicago, including the area, has been selected. Yet it was still entirely inadequate for the transac- tion of the public business, the postal business alone having increased over 50 per cent. and the customs over 80 per cent during the past three years. The fire has been productive of a still further increase, and it would now be necessary to accommodate that department in the building, even were it desir- able to attempt its reconstruction. The increase of the postal business, by reason of direct im- portations of dutiable merchandise from foreign countries under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1870, has been even greater, if possible, than that of the internal revenue, and will continue to augment for the future. I would, under all the circumstances, I believe that the necessities of the government require the pur- chase of the remainder of the block on which the Custom House building is located, and the erec- tion thereon, without delay, of a building of suffi- cient capacity to accommodate all the branches of the government service in that city.

Work on the Marine Hospital at Chicago, Ill., was resumed early in the spring of 1871, and has been pushed with great energy, and will be finish- ed at an early day, and would have been com- pleted within the amount of the original esti- mate and the limitations of law, but for the damage done to the building during the fire, and the increase in the cost of material and in prices caused by the late fire, which the Superintendent estimates at $14,000.00.

The British Anti-Monarchical Movement —Account of the Dilke Family—Sketch of the Present Baronet.

The prominent position which Sir Charles W. Dilke has acquired in British politics for the last few years, both personally and his own views (but not always) has caused a great deal of curiosity among the public generally to know something about him. His family, and his own career with some interest. The first member of the family publicly known was Charles Wentworth Dilke, who was born in 1789, and was a contributor to the *Westminster*, and *Retrospective Reviews* and other periodicals. In 1814 he edited a valuable collection of old plays in six volumes. He was pro- English plays in six volumes. He was pro- prietor and for many years editor of the *Athenæum*, the leading weekly literary paper published in London.

His son, the first Baronet, also named Charles Wentworth, was born in London in 1816, and was educated at Westminster, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He succeeded to the principal ownership of *The Athenæum*, and was for many years editor thereof. He was one of the earliest promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and acted as a lead- ing member of the Executive Committee. Honors afterwards were conferred upon various members of that body for their services, Mr. Dilke was offered the honor of Knighthood, which he declined. He refused all pecuniary re- ward for his assistance, wishing his public services to rain purely honorary. He also aid- ed in bringing the Horticultural Society of London to the prosperous condition it has enjoyed for many years. Queen Victoria ap- pointed him one of the first Royal Commis- sioners charged with the important duty of organizing the London Exhibition of 1851. In January, 1862, she conferred a Baronetcy upon him, and at the general election in July, 1865, he was returned to the House of Commons for Wallingford.

The present Baronet, Sir Charles Went- worth Dilke, is the eldest son of the preced- ing, and was born in London in 1843, and is consequently only in his 29th year. He was educated at the Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1866, and was called to the bar at the Middle Tem- ple, London, during the same year. He afterward made an extensive foreign tour, including this country, in his travels, and gave in the book entitled "Greater Britain," observations on the different English-speak- ing communities visited. He has also written several pamphlets and double- less numerous articles in the *Athenæum*. At the elections of 1868 he was a candidate in the borough of Chelsea, which returns two members to the British Parlia- ment. The other candidates were Sir Hen- ry A. Hoare, Bart.; Dr. W. Howard Russell, the well-known correspondent of the Lon- don Times, and C. F. Freake. Sir Charles and his Liberal associate won—the vote standing as follows: Sir Charles Went- worth Dilke, 7,874; Sir Henry Hoare, 7,163; W. Howard Russell, 4,177; C. F. Freake, 3,939. He entered Parliament avowedly a Radical, declaring himself in favor of a fair distribu- tion of seats, an increase in the num- ber of members returned by boroughs, and of non-intervention in foreign policies. He is a member of the Reform Club.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Music.

"Selections from Cavatina" are announced in a concert programme printed in a Western paper.

—The new Music Hall at Dayton, O., was opened on the 27th ult., by Parepa Rosa.

—The Rev. Dr. Hatfield, formerly of this city, now of Cincinnati, has been denouncing his sermon against the opera and drama, and has stirred up a nest of hornets.

—La Grange is reported to have entirely lost her voice, and become incapacitated from ever again appearing in public.

—Gilmore went to Palestine to find the trumpets which were used so effectually before Jericho.

—The Strakosch company has been rein- forced by a baritone, Signor Castelini, just arrived from South America. Mr. Strakosch has arranged for a second engagement at the Boston Theatre, of two weeks in February, when "Mignon," "Hamlet," "Don Giovan- ni," and "The Marriage of Figaro" will be brought forward.

—The critic of the New York *Herald* came heavily down upon Capoul for his use of the *falsetto* in "Salve, dimora." Gounod proba- bly knew what he was about when he wrote the romance to be sung in that way. Here in London it was encored twice. This artist was asked why he did not sing this very piece as it was written, instead of making an inarmistic, heroic termination to its pianissimo," said he, "if I sang it as written, the public would not give me a hand. To succeed in this country, you must propitiate the audience by a concluding yell in chest-voice."

—The New York *Leader* has kept a record for two years, and says that if Patti has re- ceived all the presents in that time which have been reported, she has no less than 9 diamond tiaras, 2 chatenay in France, 193 diamond sets, 433 purses, 29 pearl necklaces, 85 sinsgle pearls, 60 horses and carriages, 18 pearl sets, 33 silver bonquet-holders, and other small articles of value that would make up a ton.

—Some of the prominent composers of Eu- rope are decorated with the Italian order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus. The value of this compliment may be estimated by the remark of the King of Italy, Grand Master of the Order, "For my own part," says the good-natured Victor Emanuel, "there are two requests I never deny to anybody—a cigar and the cross of St. Maurice." It would seem one is of as much account as the other.

—The holders of season tickets to the Nilsson opera season in New York are growl- ing because Strakosch added $10 extra for the Alexis night.

—A new opera *bouffe*, by Offenbach, "Le Pont des Soupirs," has been brought out by Aimee, at Lina Edwin's Theatre, New York.

—Plotow has been seriously ill.

—Ernst, the distinguished Parisian violoncellist, is in London.

—Miss Fernanda Todesca is at the head of a concert troupe of which Miss Jenny Bust is the magnetress. The company was heard on the 23d ult., in Washington.

—The Auburn (N. Y.) Academy of Music has been sold for $60,000 to Mr. Sidney Lord.

—Meagre's "Don Giovanni" has not been played at Trieste for sixteen years, till with- in the last fortnight, owing to an inveterate hatred by a certain clique of Italians to any- thing that is sung in Germany. Yet, says a writer, Wagner's "Lohengrin," more German than "Don Juan," is in re- hearsal at Bologna.

—Miss Mary A. Todd, of Conway, Mass., is now in Leipsic, Germany, studying music. Her voice is described as astounding on the high notes, and astonishing on the low ones. But that's what is always said of any Ameri- can girl who goes abroad for a musical edu- cation.

—Of "Mignon," the new opera produced by Nilsson, in New York, the *Tribune* says: "The consumption scene was shabby, and a great deal of irreverent laughter was excited by the behavior of a corps of supernumeraries, who ran three times into the burning build- ing, and out again by the back way, coming up fresh from the opposite side, with a faint pretence of being three different gangs. They carried into the midst of the flames a step- ladder, a coil of rope, a number of tomā- hawks, and a barrel, apparently containing gunpowder, and at last stood patiently and roasted to death in full sight of the audience." One of the anomalies in "Mignon" is, that in the first three acts, Filina (Duval), the ac- tress, does nearly all the singing, and Mig- non (Nilsson), the gipsy singer, does next to no singing, and any quantity of superb sol- fing. The opera was produced successfully in New York, last week, to a $6,000 house.

—Mlle. Minnie Hauck is having success in Vienna.

—"Lohengrin" is now given in Pesth, and the Hungarians are madly delighted with Wagner's music.

—The new theatre now building in Rome, with the title of King Emanuel, will have a glass roof, enabling the manager to give both day and evening performances.

—The Viennese violinists now use a liquid resin. It is applied with a brush, and does no injury to the bow or strings. It is said that the strings produce a clearer sound by the use of this liquid than by the solid resin.

—Adelina Patti, the Marquise de Caux, is singing in Moscow, whence she will go to St. Petersburgh for the benefit of the Russian Or- phans. Her salary for a four months' engage- ment in these two cities is said to be 300,000 francs, equivalent to $40,000 in gold. For one engag

The Chicago Tribune.

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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1871.

OUR ENGLISH FRIENDS.

In no part of the world has there been a more active or a more liberal exhibition of interest in Chicago and her people than among the people of England. We doubt whether any portion of the United States has shown a deeper or truer sympathy for us than the British Isles. Nearly everybody there had heart of Chicago. The humblest and the richest had been made acquainted in some sort with the city on the prairies, which had grown so wonderfully, and was the marvel of the age. To a large portion of the English people Chicago was a kind of promised land, in which they might hope to join friends and kindred who had gone before them. Chicago was known to them as the granary of America,—the great depot from which Americans distributed food to all countries. Though the most of them had no more to us than the man in the moon. So we shall see them buried in a low vegetable existence with less compunctions than; if they were our acquaintances or friends. Then, again, M. Figuier supposes that his sunbeams, or souls, gain their former high status in creation by a process of gradual development; but just what that process is, he is not, at present, prepared to point out. It looks, from the superficial standpoint of a layman, as if the soul, or sunbeam, which goes to create the crimson blush upon the cheek of beauty, was unduly favored above that which burrows in earth to develop the same turnip from which another recent philosopher has derived us all; and, moreover, that it is a pity to end a career so poetical and glorious in such an ignoble fate, even though it be but a temporary purgatory. Nevertheless, if Messrs. Darwin and Bastian will, for the purpose of developing our Godlike spirits from the clod of earth, write as fascinating treatises as M. Figuier has done for the purpose of consigning us thither, we will at least read their gossip, and talk the authors into notoriety.

THE LECTURE BUSINESS.

The people of Chicago are patronizing lectures much better this winter than ever before. This may be accounted one of the good results of the fire; though it must be confessed that the lecture courses which have been offered for our patronage in past seasons were such as it were no great credit to patronize. There are but few good lecturers left in the field, so demoralized has the lecture business become during the past five years, through the operations of "lecture bureaus," and the crowding forward of sensational and clap-trap performers upon the platform; but the good ones who are still before the public are nearly all to be heard by the people of Chicago during the present season. There are two courses organized, of which one, the "Star" course, can boast that it has not a single clap-trap, or sensational lecturer, upon its list. This organization has already given us R. W. Emerson, John G. Saxe, Robert Collyer, Edward Everett Hale, and R. J. De Cordova, of whom only the last-named needed any introduction to the Chicago public, and he proved to be not only an actor and humorist of brilliant powers, but a thinker and reformer whose lecture was crowded with wholesome lessons. These lectures, given in each of the two remaining divisions of the city, are patronized by audiences so large and so eminently respectable as to throw completely into the shade all previous attempts at the lecture business in Chicago. Indeed, the success of this lecture course is said to eclipse that of any other season ever experienced in any city. This sudden turn in the course of public entertainments is attributable, in a large measure, to the sudden loss of facilities for giving first-class theatrical performances, and the superior cheapness of the lecture: but it is also no doubt, largely due to the merit of the lecturers themselves. In view of these facts it might be asked whether the fire had not, among its other effects, brought out in the popular mind an appreciation of intellectual things which did not heretofore exist, or which was latent, to say the least. In proof of this, it might be cited that Emerson, who has never "drawn" well in Chicago before, and who lectured a few days ago in Philadelphia to an audience of 200 people and over 5,000 empty seats, filled completely the large auditorium of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, holding nearly 2,500 people. It is a good symptom when hard, polished thought attracts the public in this way—a symptom for which we can, perhaps, afford to be without a clause of the battle drums, and the bewildering maze of ballet and spectacle for a single winter at least.

BRIGHAMTOUNGDOM.

Brigham Young's organ, at Salt Lake City, in one of its belligerent articles against the evils of monogamy and the foibles of republican government, propounds the following conundrums to the Gentiles, on account of our proposition that Brigham and his elders should "move on" if they wish to continue their polygamous practices:

We should like to ask for the first justifiable reason for any such exodus being required, of them by their enemies. We have never seen any such reason and we know of none. Why should any people be required to move, when no law exists in exists the slightest necessity for such a requirement? Wherein the first principle of justice?

This is intended to convey the impression to sympathizing brethren that the Gentiles (*i. e.*, the civilized people) of the United States are trying to drive the "Saints" out of Utah because of their religion. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Nobody wants to drive the Mormons away. On the contrary, the people generally understand that the inhabitants of Utah are an exceedingly industrious and quiet people. The people of the United States feel, moreover, that the population of Utah is numerous enough, and its material condition far enough advanced, to become a State, and that it cannot longer continue a mere Territory without presenting a needless anomaly in our body politic, and hindering the progress of civilization and democracy in the West. They are aware that the reason why Utah has not already become a State with full immunities lies in the opposition of a certain Ring of so-called Presidents, who control the affairs of the Territory and of its people in a way inimical to the spirit of republicanism. They are aware, further, that this unscrupulous Ring of Brigham Young and his "Presidents" both practice and advocate, as a religious dogma, and one which they propose, therefore, to hoist upon civilization in spite of all civil laws and moral sense, a system of bigamy such as is regarded as criminal in all the existing States of the Union. They therefore propose that this Ring shall, before Utah can be accepted as a State, either abdicate their power, surrender their polygamy doctrine (which is not a doctrine, but a dodge), or else take themselves away to some more remote quarter, where their infamous practices would be a less conspicuous scandal upon the nineteenth century than they now are. The people of the United States cannot afford to cherish in their midst a State which, in its every institution almost—from the harem of the Grand Llama, Young, to the "Co-operative Mercantile Institution of Zion"—flaunts defiance to our cherished forms of government, and to the moral sense of our society. Hence the people desire Brigham Young and his Ring (not the people of Utah generally) to surrender their oligarchy and their relics of barbarism, or else "move on."

"Connolly in jail!" There is a soothing, satisfying sound about this little phrase which no other but ours), and diffuse the life principle throughout the inanimate and vegetable kingdoms.

"Since," says M. Figuier, "the sun is the determining cause of all organized life on the earth, why may we not declare that the rays transmitted by the sun to the earth and the other planets are nothing more nor less than the emanations of these souls? That these are the emissions of pure spirits living in a radiant star that come to us and the dwellers in the other planets under the visible form of rays?"

This is, indeed, a beautiful theory, the system described being analogous to the other beautiful systems, not so nonsensical, noticeable throughout creation, wherein all operations are arranged in circles, or wherein life is propagated through death. It is, moreover, a pleasant thing to imagine that each ray of sunlight that dances hither from its far off source is a human soul, or a fragment of such, some, like a pilgrim who has finished his journey, to greet us, who are but newly set out, and to encourage us on our weary way, and give help to other pilgrims still farther down the hill. To those who have friends or kindred gone before, an acceptance of M. Figuier's theory might bring much distraction and anxiety, to know whether any of those bright messengers are the souls of their dear ones. But this anxiety is dissipated by the recollection that it is only after souls have passed long periods of time, or, rather, of eternity, in the angelic or arch-angelic existences, that they come back to earth in this form; hence we may know that the sunny beams which illuminate the nooks in our rooms, or quicken the cucumbers into life in the spring, are the souls of some ancient people who died many thousand years ago, and who are no

THE CIRCUIT OF THE SOUL.

A French scientific writer, M. Figuier by name, has been constructing a theory of human development in the hereafter, as Darwin and others have done for human development in the heretofore. His book thereon has been reprinted in English at Boston, and deserves notice as a part of the current literature of the day.

M. Figuier is no mere idle romancer, who makes a book to sell. He has studied his subject, and endeavored to make his theory symmetrical, and to base it upon truths which lie either in the natural sciences, or in the instincts of man, albeit he has (being able to climb to heaven and hell in great measure out of the depth of his inner consciousness), had a less toilsome job than the men who plod through *species* and *genera*, classes and families of the animal kingdom, or dissect patiently atom after atom, and film after film of creation under the object-glass of the microscope.

M. Figuier lost a beloved son, and became thereby more than usually interested in the problem of the future existence. Being a "scientist," his first recourse was naturally to his *clogics*. He found them inadequate, and went to "interviewing" simple, unlettered peasants to discover the principles of nature, as revealed through their instincts and aspirations. From these sources, aided by his own reasoning powers, M. Figuier has constructed his singular theory.

According to this theory, man has in him three elements: body, life, and soul. Of these, only the soul survives the physical death; this part rises to a place in the ether, beyond the atmospheres of the earth and other planets, where it is re-embodied and endowed with many new faculties. There would seem to be, according to our Frenchman's theory, a certain degree of life characterizing this second stage of existence; but it is much less than here—nothing of toiling or striving, nothing of eating or drinking, nothing of Miss Phelps' piano playing, and all that fudge, and not even any of the good old orthodox conceit of singing psalms around the throne of God, but simply a bestific and satisfied sort of existence, distinguished by the rapture which springs from a great influx of knowledge and by a condition of floating about and enjoying one's self generally.

The good alone attain this state at once; the wicked, after death, are disposed of much after the manner of a bad scholar at school, who is commanded to do his task again, for not having done it rightly at first. That is, the souls which are found imperfect in quitting their earthly tabernacle are condemned to re-enter another body and go through again the probationary or developing stage. As the soul, thus recommitted, can have no recollection of any previous existence (hence of the faults which entailed its condemnation upon it) it must follow that the course of many—indeed a majority—of human souls toward the ethereal or beatific state must be very much like that of the frog in the well, or like that of the dull scholar who is continuously relapsing to the foot of his class, in spite of his daily new-born hopes that he may, in the course of time, be rotated to the head.

The habitat of the angel (or, as M. Figuier designates him, the superhuman), is, as already stated, in the space which lies beyond the atmosphere of the earth and other planets. This space is filled with an ether which the theorist presumes to be pure hydrogen, greatly rarified. In this the disembodied and re-embodied spirit floats, and from it imbibes its sustenance. As hydrogen itself is fourteen times lighter than common air, and as it must, at the localities described in M. Figuier's celebrated geography, be several hundred times lighter, still the diet of the "superhuman one" must be anything but hearty; but this great leap from the grossness of the present life only shows how refined have become all the senses, and how spiritualized the existence of the soul whose career our theorist traces.

But it is in depicting the climax, or rather the turning-point, of the arch-human's existence that the theory of M. Figuier becomes really striking and novel. The arch-human, after several promotions (how many the philosopher does not attempt to specify) arrives at the final goal of existence, which is *the Sun*. There the perfected souls all gather, having become "a flame; a breath;" divested of all carnal alloy, and consisting of "intelligence, sentiment, thought." And the province of these pure and flaming souls is to shine simply; to dart out to all parts of the solar system (and, probably, throughout all solar systems, though M. Figuier speaks of

certainly does not come from any feeling of vindictiveness in the popular heart. It arises, we suspect, from a consciousness that society is safe, when a combination of political thieves of such power as those of the Tammany Ring have hitherto wielded, have been brought into such general contempt that they cannot muster friends enough, not even among the hundreds whom they have helped to enrich at the public expense, to furnish the bail required by the law, and release their late confederates from the rigors of the jail.

And so Connolly is occupying a room in Ludlow Street Jail. He is said to be practically in solitary confinement at present. For this last hardship the people are sincerely sorry. They are willing that he, though the first of the ring to surrender, should suffer imprisonment; but they are not willing that he should suffer alone. They want to see the others of the infamous quartette bear him company. Nor is it probable that they will have long to wait, since it was reported yesterday that several of Tweed's bondsmen have been taken with a withdrawing epidemic which, with only a little further spread, is sure to land the "Boss" in jail. At the same time, it is said, the tolls are gathering about Hall and Sweeney.

The Boston *Journal* states that strong efforts are making in that city to have the present duty on salt repealed. This is a highly commendable movement. The people of New England, it is hoped, will soon learn that it is possible that taxes levied for the benefit of a few interests in that section, and which produce no revenue, may be as irksome to the country generally as they find the tax on salt, and iron, and lumber to be to themselves. The *Journal* states that in consequence of the tax on salt "some $10,000,000 goes annually into the hands of the salt monopolists, while the United States Government receives in revenue from the collection of the tax only $1,200,000 yearly." Of course, any other tax which operates in the same way must of necessity be as unjust as the tax on salt. If the Boston *Journal* will examine the report of the Bureau of Statistics it will find that, during the twelve months ending June 30, 1870, there were imported into the United States from foreign countries woollen shawls to the value of $236,610, mostly of the expensive kind, for which a revenue of $112,500 was collected, and that, during the same time, there were imported blankets having a value of $1,530, upon which a tax of $1,194 was collected. This tax on shawls and blankets is prohibitory upon all but the specially fine grades not made in this country. The increased cost of shawls and blankets to the American people, caused by this tax, is probably not less than $10,000,000 annually. Two hundred thousand pairs of Witney-cloth ordinary blankets, in addition to the regular supply, —have been needed in this city alone as a result of the fire. For each pair of these blankets our people have paid $9.50 more than they would have had to pay were it not for the tax imposed by the tariff. Our impoverished people, out of the scanty proportion of their insurance money, have paid $500,000 tax on their blankets, not one dollar of which was received by the government, and which is nearly five hundred times greater than the whole amount of revenue collected annually in the whole United States from the tax on the article. The tax collected of the same people on shawls is not probably less than that paid by them on the blankets. While our Boston friends are devoting their energes to the removal of the odious tax on salt, let them remember that in this city alone, from the victims of the fire, nearly, if not fully, one million of dollars has been extorted for tax on blankets and shawls,—the whole of which tax has been paid to the manufacturers of those articles. Let them remember also that there are forty millions of people from whom this tax is collected, and perhaps Boston may unite with the country generally in an effort to have this tax, which yields no revenue, may be repealed at the same time with the tax on salt.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, in a double-leaded paragraph addressed to "capitalists," thus states an important fact:

Recent experiments have demonstrated the fact that Bessemer steel rails can be made in Indiana at a cost of from $25 to $30 less per ton than the price of foreign rails delivered at New York city. Capitalists in Chicago are engaged in the folly of trusting Indiana pig iron and Indiana coal to that city, for the manufacture of steel rails, which cost $5 per ton more than it made in Indiana.

If Bessemer steel rails can be manufactured in Indiana at an average of $25 per ton less than they can be imported for, then the duty on Bessemer steel is not needed to prevent foreign competition, and is collected of the public as so much additional profit for the manufacturers. The duty on Bessemer steel may, therefore, be reduced $30 per ton without breaking up the business either in Indiana or Chicago, and the reduction would cheapen the cost of relaying our railroads with steel rails, and consequently reduce the cost of transportation. This important fact having been thus brought to the knowledge of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Indiana, the country may, we suppose, look to the earnest co-operation of these gentlemen in having that tax removed at the present session of Congress. The repeal of that tax would make a difference of $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 a year in the construction and renewal of railroads in this country, and without any loss of revenue to the government.

The delay which has attended the preparation and passage of a bill for the restoration of land records in Cook County has been of no little advantage to the community. By this delay we have been spared the infliction of useless and vicious legislation. We have been kept out of the jaws of chancery. We have been spared the necessity to ascertain in some clearness what we do not want, and that is good deal. Many sales of real estate have been made since the destruction of the records, and many loans have been effected upon mortgage, without other evidence of title than abstracts made or "brought down" since the fire. Possibly a few weeks more may disclose that our wants are neither so numerous nor so pressing as we now consider them to be.

We publish elsewhere a letter from John Borden, Esq., on this subject, which will, undoubtedly, attract attention from the high reputation of the writer as a real estate lawyer. The general drift of Mr. Borden's letter would indicate that, in his opinion, no legislation is required. If the existing evidence of title (be the same more or less) were in a condition to be preserved and perpetuated, and if the public had assurance that it would not be tampered with, probably no legislation at all would be better for us than any legislation we are likely to get.

An enthusiastic individual, describing of the future in the Memphis *Avalanche*, works off the following extraordinary prediction:

The day is not far distant when the locomotive train will start off from Hindostan, and, rushing up by the Arabian Gulf through Persia and Syria, burst through the gates of Asia; thence along the southern coast of the Mediterranean leap or plunge under the Straits of Gibraltar; thence up through the Pyrenees into France, there meeting with another train that is coming thundering down the steppes of Asiatic and Russian Siberia through Germany; meets a third which emerges from the snow-capped peaks of Mont Cenis, fresh from Italy, and a fourth just emerging from the earth underneath the British Channel, from Dover to Calais, and all rushing together to Point St. Nazaire, then bound across the Atlantic and landing at New York, Norfolk, Charleston, or Brunswick, sets out again on its path up the Allegheny slopes and down to this valley, where it meets with a train laden with the spices and silks of Japan, China, and the Coree islands, landed at Mazatlan or San Diego, and down thundering up this way, through Presidio, Del Rio Grande, Austin, San Antonio, Jefferson, and Shreveport, to the city of Memphis.

We understand that the contractors of the above-named road have partly consented, after finishing their job, to undertake a scheme for bringing Sheboygan into communication with the world by means of a tunnel under Lake Michigan; their promise being founded, however, upon the condition that Chicago shall stay dead.

Astronomical.

The Government of the United States has just issued, in very neat form, the reports of the astronomers sent out from the United States Naval Observatory to Europe, to witness the solar eclipse of December 22, 1870. These reports contain much interesting matter, though the observations were materially interfered with by unfavorable weather.

The most important is that of Prof. William Harkness, who has added much to our previous knowledge of the constitution of the solar corona —that magnificent surrounding of the sun, seen only during the total phase. The following are his conclusions:

The sun is surrounded by a real luminous atmosphere, which reaches probably to an immense distance, and which is composed chiefly of vapor of carbon and are many thousand times greater than the temperature of the terrestrial flame. The spectrum of the corona is that of a glowing gas. The material is incandescent gas. The corona is evolved from the sun in the same manner as the red protuberances, all the observed phenomena of which are explained by the hypothesis that the corona is a red protuberance of enormous height. The forms of the protuberances are determined by the attraction of the sun. The corona is composed of a great number of streamers, which are arranged symmetrically in reference to the sun's axis and equator. The streamers are of very variable degrees of brightness, just as the protuberances are. The corona is not an optical phenomenon, but has a real existence. The observations indicate that the material of the corona is partly condensible, and that it is carried forward with a velocity of 1 or 2 miles per second, and is there condensed in clouds. The observations appear to me to furnish conclusive evidence that it may carry with it a portion of the sun's atmosphere. The direction of this velocity appears to be from the north of the chromosphere to the south, and from the east to the west, relatively to positions in the sun's equatorial plane. It is very certain that the corona has no appreciable influence upon the motions of the planets. It consists of a very

REAL ESTATE.

...Changes in the Location ...Railroad Depots Contemplated.

...Articles to the Widening of ...—Church Societies ...On the Move."

...Values in the North ...Division—Increase of ...Brickmakers.

...Estate Market and Transfers.

...ment of the owners of property ...ast, and south sides of Dearborn ...west, Michigan avenue as far south as ...ing signed an agreement not to ...In all of the three blocks of Lake ...by the railroad companies. It is ...greater third of the owners of prop... the exception of, perhaps, ...different. If the Illinois Central ...ly would be willing to sign ...ing, it is understood, for parks, ...the city, as is required by law ...First and Park, the strip ...Park, from Randolph ...Park together would probably ...Parks together would probably ...ty. It could be legally appro... necessities of the city, it ...re-establishing the city ...and most requirements ...aspect of affairs, can prob... be no other way. ...to the railroads ...is probable the ...and the Chicago, Burlington & ...in building a union passenger ...at Sixteenth street with the ...There are also projects on foot ...simplicity of the other railroad ...passenger depots nearer to ...of south the Rock Island and ...have not secured the right of way ...the Chicago & Alton ...yards perhaps South, so as ...yards opposite each other, and ...tracks under the river."

...Railroad Company have ...a large tract of land on the ...Harrison street, which they ...a place to transfer lumber ...coal, and which possibly be ...to transfer "through ...Eastern and Western roads. ...of the Northwestern has ...from those of the other ...is probable that if the ...Company are also looking ...facilities for their new ...is accomplished, the North... over their trains south ...and the Illinois Central ...the city. The idea most favorably ...by this new line coming into the city ...one end of the North Branch, and ...to a railroad bridge ...out of Task street, if they can ...

...SOCIETIES MOVING. ...of the Messiah (Rev. Robert Laird ...last week for $80,000 to Mr. H. ...is changing the location of ...the business. We mentioned also ...that the First Baptist Society, ...on Michigan avenue, between ...are only completed in September, at ...being, with the towers unfinished, ...of taking the whole edifice ...of stock, and rebuilding it on Dear... ...this modification was probably only the ...ecclesiastical begins of churches from ...north of Twenty-second street. ...from the former center of the city, ...the lot and South Divisions, and the ...will be of economy. The Second ...Presbyterian church which it was ex... ...this on the northeast corner of ...Twenty-second street, ...we now understand, be built as far ...Thirtieth or Twenty-ninth street. ...is never an absolute ...with a Twenty-second street east ...

...SALES OF SIDE PROPERTY. ...speculation in the values of ground ...the north of the North Division ...caused by the following prices, ...property can be bought in various loca... ...with the prices demanded be... ...On Michigan avenue, between ...ground has been sold at $200 ...$250 was demanded before the ...$300 was demanded and $750 was ...per front foot, and was ...before the ...a park side of Superior street, by ...front foot, ground which was former... ...by Mr. Ogden, can be bought ...On the south side of the same street, ...was formerly valued at $200 per ...$150 per front foot. On Clark ...of the ground which was valued ...per foot, can be bought for $400. On ...and North avenue, which was formerly valued at $250 per ...can be bought for $150. On Superior ...between Wabash avenue and ...which was formerly valued at $200 per ...can be bought for $125. On Hubbard ...Halsted, Hurlbut, Burling, ...other streets, which were to a con... ...undisturbed by the fire, property ...only at prices just about equal to ...before the fire. The greatest ...with the cases of property situated ...improvements in the neighborhood ...portions of the city, the less the depre...

...BRICK. ...of short yearly leases having been ...about or two, to parties who manu... ...in the South Branch and west of ...and there seems every probability ...large quantity of brick will be ...large population to that quarter of ...brisker than in their manufacture.

...REAL ESTATE MARKET. ...remarkable but encouraging activity ...estate market. As we have remarked ...a plenty of money here to be in... ...buyers and sellers could agree upon ...the differences of views, however, is ...in connection with the prices ...the "burnt district." In all other ...cases where it is available for ...ground is held from ...at about the prices demanded ...property is held enough ...the immediate need of building, and ...with the demand in particular ...property is scarcely any inquiry ...the city limits.

...BANKERS ON SATURDAY. ...Bank lost record on Saturday, ...

...Bank of Hooks 2 in State Bank ...dated Nov. 29; consid... ...Block 3, in State Bank ...dated Nov. 29; consid... ...Block 1, in State Bank ...dated Nov. 29; consid... ...Block 2, in State Bank ...dated Nov. 29; consid... ...Block 3, in State Bank ...dated Nov. 29; consid... ...Block 4, in State Bank ...dated Nov. 29; consid... ...Block 5, in State Bank ...dated Nov. 29; consid... ...Block 6, in State Bank ...dated Nov. 29; consid... ...Block 7, in State Bank ...dated Nov. 29; consid... ...Block 8, in State Bank ...dated Nov. 29; consid... ...Block 9, in State Bank ...dated Nov. 29; consid... ...Block 10, in State Bank ...dated Nov. 29; consid... ...Block 11, in State Bank ...dated Nov. 29; consid... ...Block 12, in State Bank ...dated Nov. 29; consid... ...Block 13, in State Bank ...dated Nov. 29; consid... ...Block 14, in State Bank ...dated Nov. 29; consid... ...Block 15, in State Bank ...dated Nov. 29; consid... ...Block 16, in State Bank ...dated Nov. 29; consid... ...Block 17, in State Bank ...dated Nov. 29; 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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

The heavy settlements in the grain trade incident to the close of the month of November made the bank clearings unusually heavy this morning, being $3,937,000. Otherwise than this, there is but little activity in finances. Money continues extremely abundant, and if payments of insurance losses amount to $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 during the next thirty or forty days, as there seems reason to think will be the case, a very considerable proportion of it will find its way into the banks here and be the means of keeping money plenty nearly all winter. For the present there is scarcely any demand for money in this market on the part of jobbers in the regular mercantile lines of trade; the demand on lumber and manufacturing is also light, and pork-packers seem to be about the only ones who are asking for bank accommodations. The supply of currency in this market is not large, but the country demand is so light that banks are not obliged to order it from New York, as is usual at this season of the year.

Exchange is quoted at 50c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 320 Wabash avenue, quote exchange on San Francisco as follows:

For gold drafts	Par to ¼ prem
Currency	½ to ¾ prem
Sterling exchange	$4.86 to $4.90 gold
Francs on Paris	5.18 to 5.23
Prussian thalers	.73 to .73 3-4

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
Flour, brls	40,749	7,850	5,526	6,847
Wheat, bu	183,490	90,100	750	384
Corn, bu	285,000	1,048,000	931,271	14,426
Oats, bu	133,457	225,580	171,848	2,000
Rye, bu	7,607	2,314	300	
Barley, bu	20,000	5,300	5,300	1,500
Grass seed, lbs	126,000	9,985	27,500	
Flax seed, lbs	126,140			
Broom corn, lbs	56,070	126,300	15,000	27,000
Cured meats, lbs	30,240		1,019,141	261,726
Beef, brls	653		126	378
Pork, brls	476	615	203	1,745
Lard, lbs	118,250		709,126	96,300
Tallow, lbs	56,400	2,800		19,848
Hides, No	23,200	40,535	31,500	25,070
Dressed hogs, No	402	69		
Live hogs, No	28,663	8,078	3,861	3,028
Cattle, No	1,007	967	650	1,000
Hides, lbs	181,114	75,455	193,770	998,349
Highwines, brls	478	525	235	4,700
Wool, lbs	47,450	19,200	67,500	14,700
Potatoes, bu	1,563	2,072		105
Lumber, m	6,297	1,674	1,331	2,262
Shingles, m	3,120	1,000	1,400	1,400
Lath, m	498	50	85	200
Salt, brls	2,573		3,100	3,198

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 6,346 bu wheat, 3,131 bu corn, 50 bu oats, 391 bu rye, 273 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 64 cars wheat, 331 cars corn, 35 cars oats, 10 cars rye, 11 cars barley. Total, 452 cars, or 184,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding week ending as dated:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	Dec. 2, '71.	Nov. 25, '71.	Dec. 3, '70.	
Flour, brls	21,760	27,048	17,371	
Wheat, bu	157,586	408,912	419,056	
Corn, bu	685,000	1,048,000	931,271	
Oats, bu	133,457	225,580	171,848	
Rye, bu	18,705	22,336	30,757	
Barley, bu	49,479	67,414	30,339	
Dressed hogs, No	1,776	634	859	
Live hogs, No	97,857	101,175	102,693	49,029
Cattle, head	5,235		10,070	1,000

SHIPMENTS			
Flour, brls	16,504	19,770	36,002
Wheat, bu	61,440	191,664	10,560
Corn, bu	702,645	1,098,942	312,947
Oats, bu	139,156	207,179	45,775
Rye, bu	9,360	12,480	1,170
Barley, bu	60,929	64,347	37,854
Dressed hogs, No	251	350	250
Live hogs, No	22,210	23,027	13,092
Cattle, head	3,187	4,215	4,412

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions during the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
Beef, brls	1,360	4,827
Pork, brls	3,585	2,813
Lard, lbs	710,200	3,014,700
Meats, lbs	972,210	4,901,300

Bills rest on Change, to-day, presented forms of futures of special interest. There was "more talk than cider" in every department, except in carrying, and the impression exists in print for January in winter the day was rather an active one, but little was done outside of speculative trading.

Highwines were somewhat easier, as the following quotation of yesterday. Sales were reported of 29 brls at 88 1-2c. Most holders asked 89c.

Dressed hogs were more active, and a shade easier, being in more liberal supply. Shippers took hold rather freely, though the weather shows signs of moderating. Sales were 479 buildings at $4.50 for small and odd lots; $4.55@4.60 for mixed weights, and $4.75 for fancy.

Provisions were less active and irregular. Hogs were a shade easier, owing to a more liberal supply, and to this was added a lower range of prices on cooperage, which made pork and lard weak. The latter was dull. Pork was in some demand to fill options, principally for this month, which showed but little decline, while future deliveries were fully 15c lower. Meats were quiet, but firmly held, owing to the fact that the shipments of the week amounted to over five million pounds, indicating a big demand. Green hams were the most inquired after, and were quoted firmer on the lightest averages, 13-lb hams selling up to 8c, while 17 lbs were quoted as low as 6 1-2c. The packing to date foots up 945,180 head of hogs, against 168,409 to same date last year. Milwaukee reports 60,294 hogs to date, against 28,728 last year. Cincinnati estimates 375,000, against 149,560 last year. Of the shipments of the past week, about 1,114 boxes of meats have been sent to Liverpool. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.50@13.62 1-2; do seller January, $13.50@13.75; do seller February, $13.50@13.65; do seller March, $13.75@13.87 1-2. Lard, cash or seller the month 8 1-2@8 5-8c; do seller January 8 1-2@8 5-8c; do seller February, 8 7-8@9c; do seller March, 9 1-8c. Green meats at 3 3-4@3 7-8c for shoulders; 5 1-2c for short ribs, and 6 1-2@6c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4 1-4c for shoulders; 5 3-4c for rough sides; 6c for short ribs; 6 1-4c for short clear. Boxed meats 1-4c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed cumberlands, 6 1-4c. Sweet pickled hams, fine, 9 4c; mess beef, $6.50@6.75; extra mess beef, $10.00; city tallow, 6 1-4@6 3-4c. Sales were reported of 600 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $13.50; 500 brls do, at $13.55; 1,500 brls do, seller January, at $13.75; 200 brls do at $13.87 1-2; 500 brls do, seller February, at $13.75; 1,500 brls do at $13.65; 1,000 brls do at $13.62 1-2; 250 brls do at $13.55; 1,000 brls do seller last half February at $13.75; 500 brls do seller March at $13.85; 250 tes lard (last evening) at 8 5-8c per 100 lbs; 1,250 tes do at 8 3-4c; 250 tes do at 8 7-8c; 250 tes do seller January at 9c; 250 tes do at 9 1-8c; 200,000 lbs green shoulders at 3 7-8c loaded on cars; 20,000 lbs shoulders (part salted) at 4c; 300,000 lbs shoulders seller January at 4 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do seller last half do at 4 1-2c; 200 boxes Cumberlands seller December at 6 1-4c; 10,000 lbs short ribs (part salted) at 6 1-2c; 1,000 boxes do (part seller January) at 6 5-8c; 700 boxes do at 6 1-4c; 20,000 lbs clear ribs, (part salted) at 5 5-8c; 16,000 lbs short clear (part salted) at 5 3-4c; 100 boxes long clear, and 100 boxes short clear on private terms; 99 tes yellow grease at 6c.

Flour was quiet and unchanged. Low grades were in light supply, and held very firmly, being wanted to some extent for shipment. The receipts in store is reported at 28,700 brls, against 16,000 brls on November 1, and 48,176 a year ago. Sales to-day were: 100 brls white winter extra (Pearl of Meredosia) at $6.25; 100 brls spring extras (Lockport Hydraulic) at $6.00; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.95; 1,200 brls do at $5.75; 200 brls do at $4.40; 50 brls do at $4.25; 100 brls rye flour at $4.00; 50 brls choice buckwheat flour at $7.50. Total, 1,972 brls. Bran was firm at $16.00 on track.

Wheat was quiet and tame, but very steady. There was no shipping demand, and no shipments were reported for yesterday, while the speculative inquiry was rendered small by reports of dull eyes in Liverpool, and inactivity in New York. But holders were firm, and offerings rather light. Our stock in store has increased about 82,000 bu during the week. There are two noteworthy features in wheat just now: two or three prominent Milwaukee operators have made arrangements to do a regular business here, and St. Louis millers have been buying wheat here for several days past, for home use. It is a fact that wheat is now being shipped from this city to St. Louis by rail, and will help to support the claim that the wheat receipts of St. Louis exceed those of Chicago. These things prove that the grain trade of this city has not suffered by the fire, except to the extent of the temporary interruption due to the railroad blockade. Our market opened at $1.20@1.21 for seller last half, advanced to $1.20 1-4, and fell to $1.19 1-4 at the close. Seller the month or cash No. 2 sold at $1.19 1-4@1.19 5-8, and seller January at $1.21 1-4@1.22, both closing at the inside. Other grades firm but quiet. Cash sales were reported: 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.25; 1,200 bu do at $1.24; 1,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.19 7-8; 31,000 bu do at $1.19 1-2; 16,000 bu do at $1.19 5-8; 25,000 bu do at $1.19 3-4; 5,000 bu do at $1.19 7-8; 2,000 bu do at $1.19 1-4; 8,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.18; 1,200 bu do at $1.09 1-4; 300 bu do at $1.09 1-2; 1,200 bu rejected spring at $1.04; 1,600 bu do at $1.03 1-2; 400 bu No. 2 red winter at $1.20. Total, 116,600 bu.

Corn was more active, and firm at 1-2@3-4c advance, being in fair demand for shipment here and firm in New York, which latter fact brought out a large speculative inquiry. There is no doubt that receipts will be large this winter, but the probabilities now are that that fact has been already counted upon as much as it will bear, and the majority of operators seem inclined to look for higher prices. 41 1-2c being very low for corn, when oats sell at 32 1-2c. Our stock in store this afternoon is reported at 685,000 bu, showing a decrease of 363,000 bu during the week; and there are numerous shipping orders here which will probably prevent any large accumulation at present. The market for cash No. 2 corn opened at 40c, declined to 41 1-2c, advanced 1-4c, and closed at 41 1-4c. Seller the month sold at 41 1-2@41 7-8c; seller January at 43@43 1-4c; seller April at 45@45 1-8c; and seller May at 47 1-2@48 1-4c, all closing at medium prices. Cash sales were reported of 18,400 bu No. 2 at 41c; 37,200 bu do at 41 1-4c; 46,600 bu do at 41 3-4c; 49,000 bu do at 41 5-8c; 20,000 bu do at 41 1-2c; 1,000 bu seller at 42 1-2c; 600 bu do at 44c on track; 800 bu rejected at 43 1-2c on track; 4,800 bu rejected at 40 1-4c; 3,600 bu do at 40c; 3,600 bu do at 39 3-4c; 5,600 bu do at 39 1-2c; 1,200 bu do at 39 1-4c; 1,600 bu do at 39c. Total, 319,400 bu.

Oats were 1-4c higher, being in good demand to fill options, with some little inquiry from the local trade. There appears to have been a large amount of overselling for December, judging from the activity with which the short interest is now being taken up at present prices. The demand for other months than December was not urgent. The market opened at 31 3-4c for cash or seller the month, and closed at 32 1-4c. Seller January sold at 32 1-2@32 3-4c. Cash sales were reported of 16,400 bu at 31 1-4c; 28,200 bu at 31 3-8c; 1,600 bu at 31 3-4c; 1,200 bu rejected at 29c. Total, 47,300 bu.

Rye was quiet and 1-2c firmer, owing to light offerings. Sales were 4,200 bu No. 2 at 63c; and 3,400 bu do at 63 1-2c. Rejected was inactive and 1-2c higher, owing to a fair speculative inquiry. No. 2 closed firm at 63c.

Barley was in good demand, and 1-2@1c higher, owing to a fair speculative inquiry. No. 2 closed firm at 65c.

Cash sales were reported of 3,500 bu No. 2 at $1.10; 1,500 bu do at 1.09 1-2; 1,500 bu do at 1.09; 1,500 bu do at 1.08 1-2; 1,500 bu do at 1.08; 1,500 bu do at 1.07 1-2; 1,500 bu do at 1.07; 1,500 bu do at 1.06 1-2; 1,500 bu do at 1.06; 1,500 bu do at 1.05 1-2; 1,500 bu do at 1.05; 1,500 bu do at 1.04 1-2; 1,500 bu do at 1.04; 1,500 bu do at 1.03 1-2; 1,500 bu do at 1.03; 1,500 bu do at 1.02 1-2; 1,500 bu do at 1.02; 1,500 bu do at 1.01 1-2; 1,500 bu do at 1.01; 1,500 bu do at 1.00 1-2; 1,500 bu do at 1.00; 1,500 bu do at 99 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 99c; 1,500 bu do at 98 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 98c; 1,500 bu do at 97 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 97c; 1,500 bu do at 96 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 96c; 1,500 bu do at 95 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 95c; 1,500 bu do at 94 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 94c; 1,500 bu do at 93 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 93c; 1,500 bu do at 92 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 92c; 1,500 bu do at 91 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 91c; 1,500 bu do at 90 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 90c; 1,500 bu do at 89 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 89c; 1,500 bu do at 88 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 88c; 1,500 bu do at 87 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 87c; 1,500 bu do at 86 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 86c; 1,500 bu do at 85 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 85c; 1,500 bu do at 84 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 84c; 1,500 bu do at 83 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 83c; 1,500 bu do at 82 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 82c; 1,500 bu do at 81 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 81c; 1,500 bu do at 80 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 80c; 1,500 bu do at 79 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 79c; 1,500 bu do at 78 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 78c; 1,500 bu do at 77 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 77c; 1,500 bu do at 76 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 76c; 1,500 bu do at 75 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 75c; 1,500 bu do at 74 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 74c; 1,500 bu do at 73 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 73c; 1,500 bu do at 72 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 72c; 1,500 bu do at 71 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 71c; 1,500 bu do at 70 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 70c; 1,500 bu do at 69 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 69c; 1,500 bu do at 68 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 68c; 1,500 bu do at 67 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 67c; 1,500 bu do at 66 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 66c; 1,500 bu do at 65 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 65c; 1,500 bu do at 64 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 64c; 1,500 bu do at 63 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 63c; 1,500 bu do at 62 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 62c; 1,500 bu do at 61 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 61c; 1,500 bu do at 60 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 60c; 1,500 bu do at 59 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 59c; 1,500 bu do at 58 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 58c; 1,500 bu do at 57 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 57c; 1,500 bu do at 56 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 56c; 1,500 bu do at 55 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 55c; 1,500 bu do at 54 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 54c; 1,500 bu do at 53 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 53c; 1,500 bu do at 52 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 52c; 1,500 bu do at 51 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 51c; 1,500 bu do at 50 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 50c; 1,500 bu do at 49 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 49c; 1,500 bu do at 48 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 48c; 1,500 bu do at 47 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 47c; 1,500 bu do at 46 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 46c; 1,500 bu do at 45 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 45c; 1,500 bu do at 44 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 44c; 1,500 bu do at 43 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 43c; 1,500 bu do at 42 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 42c; 1,500 bu do at 41 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 41c; 1,500 bu do at 40 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 40c; 1,500 bu do at 39 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 39c; 1,500 bu do at 38 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 38c; 1,500 bu do at 37 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 37c; 1,500 bu do at 36 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 36c; 1,500 bu do at 35 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 35c; 1,500 bu do at 34 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 34c; 1,500 bu do at 33 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 33c; 1,500 bu do at 32 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 32c; 1,500 bu do at 31 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 31c; 1,500 bu do at 30 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 30c; 1,500 bu do at 29 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 29c; 1,500 bu do at 28 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 28c; 1,500 bu do at 27 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 27c; 1,500 bu do at 26 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 26c; 1,500 bu do at 25 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 25c; 1,500 bu do at 24 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 24c; 1,500 bu do at 23 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 23c; 1,500 bu do at 22 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 22c; 1,500 bu do at 21 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 21c; 1,500 bu do at 20 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 20c; 1,500 bu do at 19 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 19c; 1,500 bu do at 18 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 18c; 1,500 bu do at 17 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 17c; 1,500 bu do at 16 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 16c; 1,500 bu do at 15 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 15c; 1,500 bu do at 14 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 14c; 1,500 bu do at 13 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 13c; 1,500 bu do at 12 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 12c; 1,500 bu do at 11 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 11c; 1,500 bu do at 10 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 10c; 1,500 bu do at 9 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 9c; 1,500 bu do at 8 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 8c; 1,500 bu do at 7 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 7c; 1,500 bu do at 6 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 6c; 1,500 bu do at 5 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 5c; 1,500 bu do at 4 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 4c; 1,500 bu do at 3 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 3c; 1,500 bu do at 2 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 2c; 1,500 bu do at 1 1-2c; 1,500 bu do at 1c; 1,500 bu do at 1/2c; 1,500 bu do at 1/4c; 1,500 bu do at 1/8c; 1,500 bu do at 1/16c; 1,500 bu do at 1/32c; 1,500 bu do at 1/64c; 1,500 bu do at 1/128c; 1,500 bu do at 1/256c; 1,500 bu do at 1/512c; 1,500 bu do at 1/1024c; 1,500 bu do at 1/2048c; 1,500 bu do at 1/4096c; 1,500 bu do at 1/8192c; 1,500 bu do at 1/16384c; 1,500 bu do at 1/32768c; 1,500 bu do at 1/65536c; 1,500 bu do at 1/131072c; 1,500 bu do at 1/262144c; 1,500 bu do at 1/524288c; 1,500 bu do at 1/1048576c; 1,500 bu do at 1/2097152c; 1,500 bu do at 1/4194304c; 1,500 bu do at 1/8388608c; 1,500 bu do at 1/16777216c; 1,500 bu do at 1/33554432c; 1,500 bu do at 1/67108864c; 1,500 bu do at 1/134217728c; 1,500 bu do at 1/268435456c; 1,500 bu do at 1/536870912c; 1,500 bu do at 1/1073741824c; 1,500 bu do at 1/2147483648c; 1,500 bu do at 1/4294967296c; 1,500 bu do at 1/8589934592c; 1,500 bu do at 1/17179869184c; 1,500 bu do at 1/34359738368c; 1,500 bu do at 1/68719476736c; 1,500 bu do at 1/137438953472c; 1,500 bu do at 1/274877906944c; 1,500 bu do at 1/549755813888c; 1,500 bu do at 1/1099511627776c; 1,500 bu do at 1/2199023255552c; 1,500 bu do at 1/4398046511104c; 1,500 bu do at 1/8796093022208c; 1,500 bu do at 1/17592186044416c; 1,500 bu do at 1/35184372088832c; 1,500 bu do at 1/70368744177664c; 1,500 bu do at 1/140737488355328c; 1,500 bu do at 1/281474976710656c; 1,500 bu do at 1/562949953421312c; 1,500 bu do at 1/1125899906842624c; 1,500 bu do at 1/2251799813685248c; 1,500 bu do at 1/4503599627370496c; 1,500 bu do at 1/9007199254740992c; 1,500 bu do at 1/18014398509481984c; 1,500 bu do at 1/36028797018963968c; 1,500 bu do at 1/72057594037927936c; 1,500 bu do at 1/144115188075855872c; 1,500 bu do at 1/288230376151711744c; 1,500 bu do at 1/576460752303423488c; 1,500 bu do at 1/1152921504606846976c; 1,500 bu do at 1/2305843009213693952c; 1,500 bu do at 1/4611686018427387904c; 1,500 bu do at 1/9223372036854775808c; 1,500 bu do at 1/18446744073709551616c; 1,500 bu do at 1/36893488147419103232c; 1,500 bu do at 1/73786976294838206464c; 1,500 bu do at 1/147573952589676412928c; 1,500 bu do at 1/295147905179352825856c; 1,500 bu do at 1/590295810358705651712c; 1,500 bu do at 1/1180591620717411303424c; 1,500 bu do at 1/2361183241434822606848c; 1,500 bu do at 1/4722366482869645213696c; 1,500 bu do at 1/9444732965739290427392c; 1,500 bu do at 1/18889465931478580854784c; 1,500 bu do at 1/37778931862957161709568c; 1,500 bu do at 1/75557863725914323419136c; 1,500 bu do at 1/151115727451828646838272c; 1,500 bu do at 1/302231454903657293676544c; 1,500 bu do at 1/604462909807314587353088c; 1,500 bu do at 1/1208925819614629174706176c; 1,500 bu do at 1/2417851639229258349412352c; 1,500 bu do at 1/4835703278458516698824704c; 1,500 bu do at 1/9671406556917033397649408c; 1,500 bu do at 1/19342813113834066795298816c; 1,500 bu do at 1/38685626227668133590597632c; 1,500 bu do at 1/77371252455336267181195264c; 1,500 bu do at 1/154742504910672534362390528c; 1,500 bu do at 1/309485009821345068724781056c; 1,500 bu do at 1/618970019642690137449562112c; 1,500 bu do at 1/1237940039285380274899124224c; 1,500 bu do at 1/2475880078570760549798248448c; 1,500 bu do at 1/4951760157141521099596496896c; 1,500 bu do at 1/9903520314283042199192993792c; 1,500 bu do at 1/19807040628566084398385987584c; 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THE COUNT'S LITTLE DAUGHTER

A Legend of Nuremberg.

O'er the gray old German city
The shadow of mourning lay;
More tenderly kissed each mother
Her little child that day.

With a deeper prayer each father
Laid his hand on his first-born's head,
For in the castle above them
Lay the Count's little daughter, dead.

Slow moved the great procession
Down from the castle gate,
To where the black-draped cathedral
Blazed in funeral state.

And they laid the little child down,
In her robes of satin and gold,
To sleep with her dead forefathers,
In the stone crypt, dark and cold.

At midnight the Countess lay weeping
Neath her gorgeous canopy,
She heard as it were a rustling,
And little feet come nigh.

She started up in the darkness,
And with yearning gesture wild,
She cried, "Has the Father heard me?
Art thou come back my child?"

Then a child's voice, soft and pleading,
Said, "I've come, O, mother dear,
To ask if you will not lay me
Where the little birds I can hear,—

"The little birds in their singing,
And the children in their play,
Where the sun shines bright on the flowers,
All the long summer day!

"In the stone crypt I lie weeping,
For I cannot choose but fear,
Such wailings dire and ceaseless
From the dead Counts' coffins I hear.

"And I'm all alone, dear mother,—
No other child is there;
Oh, lay me to sleep in the sunshine,
Where all is bright and fair.

"I cannot stay, dear mother;
I must back to the moans and gloom;
I must be there, fearing and weeping,
Till you take me from the tomb."

Then the Countess roused her husband,
Saying, "Give to me, I pray,
That spot of green by the deep fosse,
Where the children love to play.

"For our little one lies weeping,
And asks, for Christ's dear sake,
That 'mid song and sunlight and flowers,
Near children, her grave we may make."

And the green spot was made a garden,
Blessed by priests with book and prayer,
And they laid the Count's little daughter
'Mid flowers and sunlight there.

And to the children forever
The Count and Countess gave,
As a playground, that smiling garden
By their daughter's little grave.

—*Mrs. S. Greenough, in Scribner's for Decembe*

MRS. JABEZ BAXTER.

A Romance.

BY THE LATE FRED W. LORING.

I am shortly going to become an outcast. I have said that some miners were lawless and brutish; how can I live on the Pacific coast, then? I have ridiculed one or two of what seemed to me little snobberies in my dear native city, Boston; and so what can I do in the States? New York seems unsafe to me, here among the Apaches, where rings do not exist, and I am puzzled a little about where to fly for refuge when I start to leave the South west. And yet, bad as matters are, I am about to make them worse by telling:

1. *A story about a member of the Nevada Legislature.*
2. *A story about a member of the Massachusetts Legislature.*

1. There was an orphan asylum in Virginia City, governed by Catholics and superintended by Sisters of Charity. The orphan asylum applied to the Legislature for aid, and there was, of course, an animated debate. One member suggested the propriety of "first getting your orphans before you help your asylum." Another replied that from the accounts of the Kewillogat and Pepoieka papers, orphans were likely to be found in Nevada during the next few years. A third, in a "burst of spontaneous eloquence," said, warmly: "God bless the widows and orphans, and them as makes them." Finally it was decided to send the member from Red Oak to investigate, as a special committee, the asylum in question. Sister Agatha, who was in charge, showed him the asylum and its contents and the Red Oak statesman was deeply impressed. "Well, Miss Agatha," he said, "you are a high-toned woman, and I like your style. I shall make a favorable report. Good-bye. Shake hands, Miss Agatha, won't you?" Thereupon Sister Agatha explained that sisters, as a rule, did not shake hands. The member from Red Oak was equal to the emergency. He repeated his words of commendation, and then—well, then he slapped "Miss Agatha" heartily on her back, and left her in a state of pleasure at his geniality. It was another member of the Nevada Legislature who told me this; so, of course, it must be true.

2. There was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature who had occasion to call on the Rev. Father O'Reilly on a matter of business. He knocked at the Father's door. Servant girl appeared. Was the Father in? No, not any. Where had he gone? The servant did not know. Would he be back soon? The servant thought not.

"It's really very annoying," said the member of the Massachusetts Legislature, thoughtfully, "for I want to see him on very important business. *Isn't Mrs. O'Reilly in?*"

This second story is given to appease any possible or probable Californian who will thirst for my blood because of Mrs. Jabez Baxter. Having insulted Massachusetts, my own State, by asserting in the foregoing story that a member of her Legislature must logically be an ass, how is it reasonable to suppose that I am not insulting California, and asserting that all her citizens are as great beasts as Mr. Jabez Baxter in the following romance. Let it pass, however. I accept the fact, new to me, that one swallow does not make a summer, and proceed to my

ROMANCE.

(Founded upon Fact).

In the summer of 1871, a weary traveller might have been seen riding through the verdurous lanes of Owen's Valley, California.

The scenery about him was unquestionably high-toned in the extreme. To the right lay Sierra Nevada, with its snow-capped peaks and purple sides, stretched its slow length along like a needless Alexandrine. To the left echoed the seen limpid blue waters, the meadows; and the musical ripple of innumerable mountain streams, engaged in irrigating just as hard as they could, was heard.

The traveller could not be called handsome. His complexion was black and tan; his hair, short and spiky, was admirably calculated to defy the attempts of any Indians to secure his scalp while his beard flowed in irregular but luxuriant masses over his chin and neck. In justice, however, to the rider, it should be remarked that his attire was not calculated to enhance any personal attractions which he might otherwise have been credited with. A blue-scarlet-and-green flannel shirt, much faded and shrunken, and entirely destitute of buttons, enfolded his thorax, and was itself partially covered by a tattered vest, whose lining floated in shreds behind him in the breeze. The brim of his hat had apparently suffered masticating, while the crown presented a crushed-in and sat-upon aspect. One suspender held up his blue army trowsers, on the cerulean background of whose material stains and black thread could be discerned. Yet this man was a youth of promise, with a rising literary reputation and a liberal education. In his pocket was a pencil and a note-book, and on his brow a shadow, which might have been care or which might have been contrariness.

"Come, get up, Evil Merodach," he cried, addressing his mule in an energetic manner, with forcible language, "for we have a long way to go before we reach camp. Holla, there's a ranche. Perhaps I can get some milk there." He spurred his mule forward until he reached the gate. A small girl apparently nine years of age, appeared at the door.

"Have any soldiers gone by here?" he asked.

"Yes," said the child; "and they're in camp about a mile from here."

"Then," said the stranger, dismounting, "I can wait a moment. Is your mother in?"

"No, sir," said the small child. "I don't have her round here, you bet."

"Well, is your father in?" asked the stranger, again.

"No, sir," said the child. "This ranche ain't the old man's, no way. It belongs to Baxter—Jabez Baxter, Esquire."

"Well, is Mr. Baxter in, then?"

"No, he ain't."

"Well, is his wife in, then?"

"Yes, sir. I am her."

"What" said the stranger.

"I'm Mrs. Baxter," said the little girl.

"Mrs. Baxter," said the stranger, "how old are you?"

"Going on 10," said Mrs. Jabez Baxter.

"And how old—Mrs. Baxter, do you read the newspapers?"

"Once in a while," said Mrs. Baxter.

"Baxter, then, I suppose, does not take one?"

"No, sir," said Mrs. Baxter, "but he borrows one sometimes."

"Well," said the inquisitive stranger, "I am going to interview you. Were you ever interviewed, Mrs. Baxter?"

"No," said Mrs. Baxter. "It don't hurt none, does it?"

"Not as a rule," said the inquisitive person, taking his note-book out.

"Well, say," said Mrs. Baxter, "I ain't going to let you do it for nothing, you know."

"Certainly not," said the inquisitive person. "How much do you want?"

"Well, about four bits would be right," said Mrs. Baxter.

"Give me a glass of milk," said the stranger, "and answer some questions, and you shall have four bits."

"Go ahead," said Mrs. Baxter, concisely.

"Tell me," said the inquisitive person, "how you came to marry Mr. Baxter."

"Well," said Mrs. Baxter, "women is scarce round here, and Baxter wanted some help, and he won't have no Chinese around bossing things when he's away. Me and him's both down on them fellows. So Baxter and dad, who was old partners, determined that I'd better marry him, as I was the oldest. I've got a sister living; she's only 7. She wanted to get marrie', too; but marm said she wasn't going to have it, no way. No child of her'n should be married before she was 8 years-old."

"Your mother must be a nice woman," said the inquisitive stranger, writing. "I should like to know your mother."

"Oh! she's just as lieves," said Mrs. Baxter. "She ain't a bit particular, she ain't."

"And—it's a delicate question—but are you in love with Mr. Baxter?" asked the rising journalist.

"I guess so," said Mrs. Baxter. "He treats me pretty well, and he lets me go for them Chinese that he employs; and that's bully good fun, I tell you. But I reckon I'll get divorced before long. I know a girl, she ain't only three years older'n me, and she's married to her second husband already."

"I'm're a rule, then, and not an exception," said the inquisitive person.

"Hey?" said Mrs. Baxter.

"Are there many other girls of your age around here who are married?"

"Three or four," said Mrs. Baxter. "You ask a heap of questions, don't you?"

"I do, Mrs. Baxter," said the stranger, "and it is thus that I acquire a princely income and a world-wide reputation. Here are your four bits. Poor little girl. Tell Mr. Baxter that I will send him a newspaper before long. Do I keep to the right or the left?"

"To the right, stranger," said Mrs. Baxter, "Come, Evil Merodach, let's go to camp," said the stranger, and, mounting his mule, he buoyantly rode away.

* * * * * * *

This is all of the great American romance that I am going to give to the readers of this paper at present. The scene will be laid at Hull, Massachusetts, and the villain will be a hotel-keeper there, who charges a transient guest fifty cents for using a towel. After that I suppose I never can visit Hull again. But no matter for that. It is my intention to expose in a trenchant and vigorous manner some of the abuses of American society, even if I forfeit the delights of Hull forever.

In three or four years the original of Mrs. Jabez Baxter will be even more developed, physically and mentally, than now, thanks to the climate of California. It cannot be that the romance of her life has ended with her marriage. On the contrary, I fear it has just begun. Poor little girl, it seems cruel that any climate should be so developing as that in California, if such outrages as your story are to follow. In three or four years, when the second chapter is ready, either special legislation will prevent the recurrence of such exceptional cases as yours, or else you will be qualified to fill some position of public trust and honor under the coming administration of that eminent statesman, Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull. And then, too, it is to be hoped that the "rising young journalist" who interviewed you will have outgrown his present yeasty state, and be better able to do your story full justice.—*Independent.*

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Excitement at Long Island City.

Long Island City, N. Y., is a consolidation of several small villages, and is divided into Ilfferent districts, in five of which the Bible has always been read in the schools without opposition, but in the third, the Hunter's Point District, the re-reading was not introduced until after the consolidation had brought a new Board of Education into power. This board adopted as a basis the school law of New York city, and adopted, among other provisions, the following: "The daily opening exercises shall consist of the reading of a portion of the Holy Scripture, without note or comment, and the singing of secular airs. These opening exercises shall not occupy more than fifteen minutes." A great clamor was aroused among the Hunter's Point Catholics, and the above rule was suspended for a month. After thoroughly discussing the subject, the board decided to adhere to its original plan. As soon as the reading of the Scriptures was resumed, a young girl named Denrm disturbed the religious exercises on Thursday by exclamations of her disbelief in the portions of the Scripture being read. For this she was ordered from the room, and subsequently suspended from scholarship; on Friday evening, however, she returned and made her way to the chapel, and remained undiscovered until the exercises opened, when she commenced interruption as on the day previous. Three boys, one of them her brother, had procured admission to the school as members, and were also in the chapel. They seconded the efforts of the girl to interrupt the Bible reading, and soon the other scholars joined in, and the confusion became general. The Principal immediately endeavcavored to remove Miss Denmin, but, being threatened by the three young men, desisted, and, calling in a policeman, procured their arrest. The Board of Education met on Friday evening, and so far modified the rule as to permit the school at Hunter's Point at its option to read either the Lord's Prayer or the Ten Commandments.

The New York *Herald* of Nov. 28, says:

Yesterday morning the school excitement which has been agitating the residents of Hunter's Point for the last week was increased a thousand fold by the expulsion of forty scholars—all Catholics—by the Principal, Mr. Seburg. It seems that, hearing the report on Saturday that further trouble was intended by those objecting to the reading of the Scriptures, he determined to force, if still any attempt to cause trouble. He consequently sought assistance of the Superintendent, Mr. Palmer, and of the Commissioners, and was authorized by them to expel from the school each and every one who refused to abide by the rules and regulations. No further instruction was asked and none given. He requested of the Police Department a sufficient force to protect him in the discharge of his duties, and two policemen were furnished, who took their position at the door. After the calling of the roll, Mr. Seaburg requested all who objected to the reading of the Bible to arise. Forty pupils arose, all members of Catholic families, although not comprising all the scholars of that faith present. Mr. Seaburg immediately expelled the forty disaffected children, ordering them to leave the school, which was done amid considerable confusion. As soon as the news spread, the excitement which for days was great, increased to fever heat, and fathers, mothers, and friends of the scholars rushed to the school house, and, not being admitted, there were no acts of violence, though violent threats were made. The question has assumed such an aspect that the settlement of it, either one way or the other, will be almost impossible. The Roman Catholic partisans proposed two alternatives, the adoption of either of which will give them satisfaction. They demand that either the St. James Bible be forbidden the schools, or, if not, that they obtain their due proportion of the taxes to establish separate schools for the Catholic children. They assign as reasons for this opposition to the reading of the Bible, in the first place the incorrectness of the texts, which contains many errors in translation. Their second reason is the incapacity of the children to understand or comprehend the abstruse language and the high-sounding phrases used by some recognized authority. In support of the first they assert and maintain that the reading of said Bible is injurious to the faith of the Catholic children. This Bible contains many things differing from the authorized Catholic version, and hence are opposed to the dogmas of the Catholic Church. They say that errors in faith are infinitely greater than errors in, morality, whence it naturally follows that books containing the former should be strictly prohibited. You may cure moral turpitude to the greatest degree of depravity, but let faith be tampered with and lost, and experience shows the almost utter impossibility of restoring it. It was this that made a celebrated priest of the Church—Dr. Cahill—say that he would sooner permit Catholic children to read the worst books of romance than the Protestant Bible. The Catholic priests of Hunter's Point entertain the like sentiments. They further argue, "how is it possible for children, whose minds are yet weak and untrained, to reason understandingly about those things which the learned of all religions and nations continually dispute?" The Protestants, on the other hand, are divided on the advisability of reading the Scriptures, but all sustain the authorities at the present turn of affairs. Those who think the Bible should not be read in the schools, among whom there is a large and influential class, say that as an ancient institution is endangered by this fierce onslaught it is their duty to sustain the authorities. No compromise seems possible so far as they are concerned. During the excitement the police department, though most of them are Catholics, sustained with commendable zeal the city authorities. The building is watched day and night by them, as fears are entertained that it will be fired by some over-zealous fanatic.

RELIGIOUS.

The Bible is being uninterruptedly sold in the streets of Rome by an American lady, sent out by the Bible Society.

—There are three thousand Quakers in the State of Kansas, and measures are in progress for the opening of a new yearly meeting in that State.

—Not long ago an offer of $300 was made by an Episcopalian for the best work entitled, "Best Religious Training for the Young," and Mrs. Ada Cahplin, of Conway, Mass., took the money.

—The Congregational Church, at Farmington, Conn., was built in 1771, and it is said that the original shingles are still on the roof.

—The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions is nearly $100,000 in debt. No new commissions will be issued until this debt is covered.

—The church in Madagascar still flourishes. The report shows 19 English missionaries, 35 native pastors, 1,890 native preachers, 20,931 church members, 221,759 native adherents. The year's increase in the number of native preachers is 1,051; in church members, 10,405; in native adherents, 78,752.

—It is believed in well-informed circles in Rome that the Cardinal-Archbishop of Palermo has the best prospect of succeeding Pius IX. in the Papacy.

—The Rev. Dr. Dise, of Trinity Church, New York, took occasion, shortly after the adjournment of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, to reaffirm the doctrine of spiritual regeneration in baptism, and with marked emphasis.

—The Rev. Mr. Bigelow, one of the missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M., writes that he has just finished the revision of the Acts of the Apostles in the Chinese language, thus completing a seven years' work in rendering the New Testament into the spoken tongue of that country.

—The first Christian church in Constantinople was founded 1846; there are now seventy-six in the Turkish Empire, about one-third of which are self-supporting. In these churches are 3,300 members, and 15,000 people gather in their congregations.

—A traveller, who writes from Holland, says that the Dutch Church has for a long time been overrun with Rationalism and worldliness. Not a few of its ministers deny with impunity the resurrection of Christ. Gradually a change for the better is taking place, and all the newly chosen clergymen of Amsterdam are Evangelical.

—The Rhine infallibilists have been indulging in demonstrations counter to the anuual pilgrimages of the old Catholics to one branch of which was a pilgrimage to the ancient and holy shrine of Kevelaer. The number of persons attending is estimated at 70,000.

—There are twenty-four Moravian missionaries in Greenland, and forty-five in Labrador.

—The Rev. Olympia Brown is now upon her third year of stirring up the sinners in Bridgeport, Conn. She has converted over 100 persons during the last twelve months.

—The Greencastle (Ind.) *Banner* says: Since Dr. Wood's statement that he had learned to preach short sermons since going to the penitentiary, the propriety of sending some other ministers there has been favorably discussed.

—Some few facts concerning church patronage in England will show the need of immediate reform. Out of the 13,000 benefices—i.e., places with salaries attached to them—in England and Wales, the Crown has 1,500 at its disposition; the episcopate and other rectors, 2,500; capitular bodies, 1,000; universities, colleges and official persons, 2,000. Under private patronage are classed those "livings" controlled by individuals and boards of trustees—and these make up the other six thousand.

—A prison chaplain was lamenting the want of success attending his ministry. Of one man who had been condemned to death he said he had great hopes, the prisoner having been most assiduous in the study of a Bible he had given him. The Chaplain, after great exertion, obtained a commutation of the sentence. "I called to inform him of my success. His gratitude knew no bounds; he said I was his preserver, his deliverer. And here," he added, as he grasped my hand in parting, 'here is your Bible. I may as well return it to you, for I hope that I shall never want it again.'"

—Between 30,000 and 35,000, chiefly Rhinelanders and Westphalians, but partly Dutch. There was a good muster of priests, and the Catholic nobility of the Western Prussian provinces furnished a strong contingent. The Archbishop of Cologne and the Bishop of Munster headed the procession. The Archbishop preached the sermon, selecting for his text the words in the 12th chapter of the Acts —that while Peter was imprisoned "prayer was made without ceasing of the Church unto God for him." Peter, of course, stood for Pio Nono, and the imprisonment for the abrogation of the temporal power. The Archbishop likened the present position of the Church to its position 300 years ago, when the Turks threatened its existence. Prayer to the Virgin Mary then saved the Church—the arms of the Christians being made successful at Lepanto by her powerful interposition. The Archbishop invited the assembly once more by the same expedient to save the Church from its present persecutors, whom he compared as impious in their aims as the Turks of the former centuries.

—Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, in a recent sermon at Buffalo, thus explained the declaration of the Bishops in regard to the use of the word regenerate in the Prayer-Book: "The Bishops perceived that the difficulty arises from certain metaphysical views which have been introduced into theology. According to these views, we cannot affirm a *moral* change to be wrought in a babe, who is incapable of *moral* action; who is not a free agent, and hence has no moral responsibility. But our offices do not speak the language of the schools; they are purely primitive and Scriptural. So, then, the Bishops declare that these metaphysical questions are not determined or settled by the language of the offices for the baptism of infants. In other words, such questions must be referred to other authorities. The use of the Scriptural term regeneration has no such fixed dogmatic relation to metaphysics. The infant may be capable of a moral change, or he may not, so far as the language of our offices is concerned. To settle that point, let us recur to the Scriptures and to the testimony of the Christian Church. What our offices do affirm is that God's Holy Spirit operates in holy baptism upon the child's spirit; for, being by nature, born in sin and the children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace. That whether grace so operates in the unconscious child as to work a moral change before moral responsibility has been developed, is not our offices. Nobody, therefore, need scruple to use them on any such grounds; and that is what the Bishops have declared."

QUIPS.

Why are Cashmere shawls like deaf people? Because you can't make them here.

—When is a small baby like a big banker? When he is a wrich-child.

—Cool proceeding—an ice man eloping with a nice girl.

—"You can't do too much for your enpicures, man," said somebody to a big-fisted, strong-backed man-of-all-work, on the wharf, the other day. "Arrah," replied Pat, with emphasis, "neither will I."

—Why don't they take steps in Tartary to establish insane asylums? Because there's nomad people there.

—Men in a policeman like the good Samaritan? When he comes out of some area (Samaria.)

—What is the difference between a railway train and a self-suspending bank? In one case the brake causes the stoppage; in the other the stoppage causes the brake.

—If small girls are waifs, are large ones waifers? "Certainly," says sweet sixteen; "at least the boys have the habit of applying them to their lips in sealing their vows."

—A young lady, with a number of others who were injured by a railroad accident near Boston, was carried to a hospital. The surgeon came round and said to her: "Well, madam, what can I do for you?" "Doctor, one of my limbs is broken." "One of your limbs!" said he, "well, which limb is it?" "O, I can't tell you, doctor, but it's one of my limbs." "One of your limbs!" thundered the doctor, out of patience, "which limb is it—the limb you thread a needle with?" "No, sir," she answered with a sigh, "it's the limb I wear a garter on."

—An Iowa gentleman, who was involved in domestic troubles, met with a genuine "Job's comforter" the other morning. Meeting an old friend, who was a widower, he related his troubles to him, and told him expected to be broken up, as his wife had commenced suit against him for the sum of three thousand dollars alimony. "Well," says the widower, "I'll wait and see how she comes out, and if she succeeds I'll go for her."

—A strolling company of vocalists applied for the privilege of giving a sacred concert in Buffalo on a Sunday evening. "What's your programme?" asked the Chief of Police. "Well," said the agent, "I can't say exactly, I suppose it'll comprise, 'Captain Jinks,' 'Not for Joe,' 'Rip-tang Johnny,' and such like Sunday-school pieces." The license was not granted.

—Little Jessie had been eating currants, contrary to mamma's order. Her mother said: "You know you were forbidden to eat currants!" "But, mother, Satan tempted me!" "Why didn't you get thee behind me, Satan?" "I did say get thee behind me, Satan; and he went and got behind me, and pushed me right into the currant bushes."

—How to make a slow horse fast—Don't feed him.

—Mesmerism should never be taken to induce sleep. An overdose is too apt to bring on an overdoze.

—A conundrum intended solely for those who are well up in Muscovite court gossip: Why is the Czarine Catharine like a bald-headed person? Answer—Because her hair's Orlof.

—Why should not one pay a cowardly omnibus driver? Because none but the brave deserve the fare.

—A loving wife in Danbury, Conn., on the decease of her husband sent the following thrilling telegram to a distant friend: "Dear John is dead. Loss fully covered by insurance."

—Sheridan's solicitor, calling one day, found his wife alone, and walking about in a state of violent excitement. He asked what was the matter. Her only reply was that her husband was a villain. After some time she added, with some hesitation, "Why, I have discovered that all the love letters he sent me were the very same as those he sent to his first wife."

—A Down-East editor alluded to one of the most eminent citizens of his village as "a noble old burgher, proudly loving his native State." Imagine his feelings when his paper appeared describing the aforesaid citizen as "a nobby old burglar, prowling around in a naked state."

—About twenty miles from the city of New York, on the Jersey side, you find this practical advice graven on the tombstone of an early Dutch settler:

"You'd better go home and dry your tears,
For I shall stop here a thousand years."

The Spoils of a Wrecker—A Ghastly Sight.

From the Boston Post.

A strange story, worthy of novelistic treatment at the hands of a Karryatt, comes from Newfoundland. In Chance Nook, a secluded nook in that somewhat secluded island, dwell a little company of fishermen, one of whom, who rejoices in the name of Barnacle Bill, has long been an object of suspicion on account of his unsociable and hermit-like life. His hut was situated remote from the others, upon a peak overlooking a dangerous reef called Gullicandy Breakers. These circumstances combined to fasten upon Barnacle Bill the suspicion that he had a penchant for wrecking operations, and after the recent loss on the reef of the schooner Albion, none of the crew of which were subsequently discovered, dead or alive, it was determined to search the aforementioned hut. Accordingly, a detective having been procured, together with the requisite legal papers, a large deputation made an early call upon Barnacle Bill, and found that worthy in bed. Inasmuch as he declined to get up and open the door for his surprise party, they let themselves into the house, when an appalling sight met their gaze. Fingers, wrists, and ears, cut and torn from the bodies of women, evidently to procure the rings and other jewelry, were strewn around. Two boiled silk dresses were folded beside the bodies. In all there were nine corpses, only one of which has been, as yet, identified. The inhuman wrecker, after being taken into custody, confessed that he took the bodies from the wreck of the Albion, and conveyed them on a flat-boat to his cliff before dawn. The news has created the greatest excitement in St. Johns, where most of the ill-fated sailors resided.

—Gaml rinus, who is said to have sold himself to the devil, invented chiming bells and lager beer, both well-known to musicians, to say nothing of the other party

INSURANCE.

UNDOUBTED INDEMNITY.

Miller & Drew's INSURANCE OFFICES,

No. 472 Wabash-av., AND No. 70 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

COMMERCIAL UNION Of London.

Assets over $10,000,000

ARCTIC OF N. Y.,

Assets over $300,000.

ADRIATIC OF N. Y.,

Assets over $300,000.

FIREMEN'S FUND, Of New York.

Assets over $200,000

The foregoing Companies, having had no Agencies at Chicago before the fire, are prepared to offer UNIMPAIRED MATERIAL for the PROTECTION of property-owners in our city.

APPLY DIRECT TO

MILLER & DREW, No. 472 Wabash-av., OR No. 70 South Canal-st.

"The First in the Field."

THE HOME OF Columbus, Ohio.

Cash Capital, - - $500,000.00
Cash assets, Nov. 1, 1871 - - - - 995,479.12
Liabilities, including Chicago losses, 353,479.12

Was the first Company to notify policy holders in Chicago that claims would be paid in full.

The losses of the Company by the Chicago fire are being adjusted and paid as rapidly as possible. Business solicited at fair rates.

Adjusting Office for Chicago, No. 17 Eldridge-court

Agents of the Company visiting the city are requested to call.

JACOB PEETREY, Gen'l Agent.

Geo. C. Clarke & Co., LOCAL AGENTS, 10 Eldridge-court.

ÆTNA Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Organized A. D. 1819.

Losses paid in fifty-two years Over $29,000,000—Exclusive of Late Chicago Losses.

Cash Capital, $3,000,000,

With an ample re-insurance fund after Paying Chicago Losses.

Assets Over $4,500,000!

This well-known and reliable Company, which has stood the tests of over half a century, will continue issuing NEW POLICIES and RENEWING OLD ONES at current rates.

GOODWIN & PASCO, AGENTS,

Office, 585 Wabash-av., 43 South Canal-st., Adjusting Office: 750 Wabash-av., Up to Saturday, November 18, 1871, $93 claims had been paid, amounting to $1,500,679.62.

THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL Life Insurance Co. OF CHICAGO,

Has Been Removed from 638 West Lake-st. to No. 3 Eighteenth-st. Near Lake.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.

Parties having settled at 25 cents will be profited by addressing E. G. M., Tribune office.

BANKING.

BANK NOTICE.

The Commercial National Bank (National No. 72, Established 1865)

HAS REMOVED

To its centrally located new temporary building on

The Crosby Opera House Lot,

Washington-st., between Dearborn and State-sts., a short distance, a location which it is believed will be equally convenient for customers in all parts of the city, by reason of the several car and omnibus lines centering from all directions.

This institution transacts a regular banking business, buys and sells exchange, makes collections, issues certificates of deposits, discounts commercial paper, advances on negotiable collaterals, and accepts deposit accounts from banking firms, individuals, corporations, institutions, banks and bankers of known good standing, and affords patrons liberal facilities and legitimate accommodations, but does not solicit interest accounts.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

H. W. King, Albert Keep, E. B. Phillips, Lincoln Wheeler, M. T. Mason, E. F. Potts, M. V. Calvert, N. O. Williams, H. H. Taylor, P. R. Westfall, W. H. Pratt,

H. F. BAKER, President. H. W. KING, Vice-President, M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. GEO. E. OTIS, Asst. Cashier.

The Commercial LOAN COMPANY

Has purchased, since the great fire, the stone-front building, 120 ARCHER-AV., junction Twenty-second-st., and have resumed business as usual in said building. A first-class fire-proof vault is completed. The patrons of the Bank can deposit valuable papers or articles in it, good without charge.

THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO. will transact a savings as well as a general banking business, sell bills of exchange on New York, and the principal cities of Europe.

The Commercial Loan Co. has also secured a twenty years lease of the northwest corner of North Clark and Michigan sts. A fire-proof building and vault is now being built on said lot, and we expect to resume our North Side business about the first day of January next.

FRED. MEYER, Cashier.

TOLMAN WHEELER, President.

TRUSTEES.—M. D. Buchanan, Conrad Gehrke, Tolman Wheeler, C. Kanz, H. Koehn, Wm. A. Ewing, Bacon Wheeler, C. E. Meyer, Thomas Buchanan, J. Fred. Meyer, O. Cronkhite.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1871.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS, MASONIC BUILDING, Corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts., Branch Office, 493 Wabash-av.,

Transact a regular banking business same as State or National Bank.

Also deal in Government Securities, convert the '62 5-20s due Dec. 1.

Draw Gold Bills of Exchange on New York, and Sterling Bills direct on London.

Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.

SAVINGS BANK.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE, 685 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE OFFICE, 121 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

BENJ. LOMBARD, President. S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

BANK NOTICE.

The office of the THIRD NATIONAL BANK has been removed to 376 Wabash-av., near Harmon-court. Branch office, 38 West Washington-st.

IRVING HITCHCOCK, President. J. V. PARSONS, Cashier. W. S. SMITH, Assistant Cashier.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and Shoes.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, HEADQUARTERS AT 522 Wabash-av., corner Harmon-court, are now receiving a new stock of

Boots and Shoes,

and are prepared to supply customers.

AFTER THE FIRE.

S. & H. FLORSHEIM, Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, are now located at 170 West Madison and 271 State-sts., (formerly of N. Clark and 118 South Clark.)

Boots and Shoes.

McCORMICK & CLARK, formerly at 37 South Clark-st., have re-opened at 40 Madison-st., opposite Sherman House, and are now prepared to supply their customers with good goods at low prices.

Boots and Shoes.

J. T. JEWETT 1201 State-st.

I have opened my business at the above number, where I will be pleased to see all my former patrons, as well as those who may favor me with a call.

DRUGS.

HURLBUT & HOSALL, Successors to J. H. Reed & Co., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 619 STATE-ST.,

are now prepared to fill all orders, having received since the fire a complete stock of all goods in their line.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

LIGHT. LIGHT.

To Those Who Want More Light,

go to R. Chesterton, factory manufacturer, Nos. 2 and 4 West Lake-st., where you will find a well assorted stock of Kerosene Lamps, Brackets, Chandeliers, German Student Lamps, Tubular Lanterns, Burners and Chimneys. He also manufactures

Lard Oil Lanterns, Kerosene Lanterns, Large Square Barn Lamps, Warehouse Lamps.

Solar Oil Lamps, for burning lard oil with chimneys, Saloon Lamps made to order, of any style required, on the shortest notice.

Don't forget to try his high test Headlight oil.

FLOUR.

'PLANT'S EXTRA.'

As some retail grocers are charging exorbitant prices for "PLANT'S EXTRA" FLOUR, we will hereafter fill orders, from FAMILIES, at $11, delivered to any part of the city. Price to the trade $10.

A. M. WRIGHT & CO., Exclusive Agents, Southwest corner Canal and Lake-sts.

FINANCIAL.

The Joliet Iron & Steel Co.

Will sell at public auction for account of FIELD, KING & CO.,

To the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday, December 5, 1871, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Third National Bank, Chicago, No. 278 Wabash-av., forty thousand dollars of the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company.

JOLIET IRON & STEEL CO.

By J. H. WEED, Secretary and Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN

on collateral security, by E. JACOBS, 28 Quincy-st., between State and Dearborn. Office hours, from 9 in the morning till 4 in the evening.

SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED.

All persons who have lost their SEWING MACHINE, of whatever make, by the late fire, to call at the office of the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, No. 247 West Madison-st., in basement, and examine the Simplest, Cheapest Lock-Stitch Machine in the World.

Price . . . . $40.

All parties who have lost their Sewing Machine, of whatever make, by buying from us, will get a DISCOUNT of Twenty-five per cent from our regular prices.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., GENERAL AGENTS.

Special Notice.

The world-renowned HOWE SEWING MACHINES (*E. Howe, Jr.*), *have again got into good working order, and have ample facilities for supplying these celebrated machines to the trade of the Northwest.* SPECIAL ATTENTION *will be given to our* CHICAGO CITY TRADE, *and we invite every person about to purchase to call and examine the oldest, best and most reliable Sewing Machine extant. Terms as liberal as are known to the Trade,*

THE HOWE MACHINE CO. J. O. BRYANT, Manager.

GENERAL OFFICE—No. 239 South Halsted-st.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE—No. 529 Wabash-av.

Important Notice.

All persons who hold a Howe Sewing Machine on lease, and paying for the same in monthly instalments, and who formerly resided in the BURNT DISTRICT, are respectfully requested to call at the Office of The Howe Sewing Machine Co., 239 S. Halsted-st., and give information in reference to the same. You are earnestly requested to give this your immediate attention, as we desire to ascertain whether the Machine was saved or lost.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO., 239 South Halsted-st.

GOLD MEDAL Sewing Machine.

The simplest, cheapest, and best Sewing Machine in the market. Sold on monthly payments. Sapp's Walking Motion Machine.

GOLD MEDAL S. M. CO., 302 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS, PAGE & SPRAGUE, 306 and 308 Wabash-av.

JOHN W. DEAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF PRINTING, and Blank Book Manufacturing, will be glad to see his old customers and friends at 783 STATE-ST., with Hadley Bros., Booksellers and Stationers.

A. F. OTTO, Watchmaker & Jeweller, No. 201 Fifth-av. Residence, 73 Aberdeen-st.

Colwell, Clark & Co., CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS, OTTAWA, ILLINOIS.

Having an extensive Planing, Sash, Door, and Blind Factory in active operation, where are employed 100 men, and with a heavy stock of lumber on hand, we are prepared to do contract work in Chicago with despatch. Will take the reading of 17. We invite correspondence from parties desiring to build. COLWELL, CLARK & CO.

GAGE BROS. & CO. WHOLESALE MILLINERY.

961 Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY, (Established in 1846.) SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr., 812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st., PHILADELPHIA.

Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes, Sinks, etc. Fire Doors, Iron Shutters, Ovens Castings, etc. Old castings of all descriptions.

TOYS. Vergho, Buhling & Co.'s Retail Store, 934 State-st.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co., Civil Engineers and Contractors, 99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago. Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

DR. W. C. HUNT, Office, 319 West Madison-st. Residence, 60 West Monroe-st.

GLASS AND PAINTS.

Glass & Paints.

ALSTON, DEVOE & CO., 57, 59 & 61 North Desplaines-st.

LAMPS AND GLASSWARE.

Lamps & Glassware. BROWN & BOHNEP, No. 209 Lake Front, near Congress-st.

Lamps, Lamp Goods, and Glassware. All kinds of Kerosene Goods a specialty.

MACHINERY.

WOOD, TABER & MORSE, EATON, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y., MANUFACTURERS OF Steam Engines, Portable, Stationary & Agricultural.

Hundreds in use in Shops, Printing Rooms, Mills, Mines, and on Farms and Plantations, for Grain and Feed Cooking for Stock, Cotton Ginning, Sawing, &c. Circulars sent on application.

FURS.

BASSETT & HAMMOND, Furriers and Hatters, 196 West Madison-st.

Furs Altered and Repaired in the Best Manner.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

HATS AND FURS.

Our stock of the above is complete, and we are prepared to offer special inducements to those favoring us with their patronage.

LADIES' DRESS FURS AND Children's Head Dress WE MAKE A SPECIALTY.

To those favoring us with a call, we promise polite attention, and a display of goods in our line second to none to be found in the city.

BREWSTER, Hatter and Furrier, Opposite Field, Leiter & Co., Twentieth and State-sts.

Hats, Caps & Furs,

We are opening, this week, a full and complete line of Gloves